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VOL. XXVI NO. 122 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Venue Of Next Congress Session

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT'S SUGAR POLICY

Why Publication Of Tariff Board Report Is Being Delayed

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 22.

The delay in publication of Tariff Board's report on Sugar Industry though it has been in the hands of the Government of India for some months now has caused considerable surprise and uneasiness.

Reports current in unofficial circles at Simla suggest that the Board's report is probably not quite favourable to the present policy. I am told the report criticises both sugar excise duty and Government's decision to ratify International Sugar Convention and prohibiting exports by sea. It is also said to favour the manufacture of power alcohol from molasses. Whatever may be Government's views on questions raised, it would be a mistake to delay the publication of the report any longer. There are even rumours current that the Government may indefinitely postpone the publication of the report but it may be recalled in this connection the Sugar Protection Act has been extended only upto the end of the present financial year.

FULL CABINET MEETING

LONDON, May 22.

After an hour's conversation with Herr von Dirksen, Lord Halifax conferred with the Premier, after which a meeting of Ministers was summoned for 5 p.m., to consider the international situation.—Reuter.

(LATER).—It is announced that to-day's meeting was a full Cabinet meeting attended by all 22 members. It is learned that the meeting was summoned by the Prime Minister in view of the news received from Berlin and Prague. It is understood that the efforts of the Government to promote a peaceful settlement of the Sudeten Deutsch dispute will be continued, and that urgent representations are being made in Berlin and Prague by the British and French Governments, independently with a view to achieving this end.

It is understood the general situation arising from the Czechoslovak problem is still considered critical as well as confused in London, but the position appears a little quieter to-night. It is pointed out that there has been a mass of assertions and counter-denials regarding the incidents on the frontiers and relative times of the alleged troop movements, from which it is impossible in London precisely to fix the truth in respect of these matters. It is emphasised that the British role is to act as the peacemaker, and if Britain is to be successful in this task, she must be trusted by both sides. Therefore there is no desire in London to take sides in the dispute, apportion blame or attribute motivism.—Reuter.

Will It Mean German Intervention?

REICH TAKES FIRM ATTITUDE

But Czechoslovakia Will Not Bow, Says President Benes

PRAGUE, May 22.

"We fear nothing at all," declared President Benes speaking at Tabor, but he hoped that another European war would be avoided and that the coming talks with various nationality groups would lead to a satisfactory issue.

Czechoslovakia, like the rest of Europe, was arming and, if necessary, he was sure they would defend the State to the uttermost and do it successfully.—Reuter.

Sudeten German Demands

PRAGUE, May 22.

Herr Henlein arrived in Vienna last night with his wife and proceeded to Prague by the midnight train.

The Sudeten German Deputy, Herr Frank, called on Dr. Hodza and declared that the measure taken by the Czech authorities to maintain order were most unfortunate and actually had increased the excitement among the people.

Sudeten Germans demanded restoration of the situation in accordance with the Constitution which implies collaboration with the Sudeten German Party in the maintenance of order and peace and

also demanded administrative measures to make repetition of the Eger incident (shooting of motor cyclists) impossible and

compensation for the victims and

punishment of those responsible for it.—Reuter.

WILL GERMANY GO TO WAR?

BERLIN, May 21.

An anxious, but not hopeless, situation has arisen as a result of the Czechoslovakian developments.

The Czech attitude in the face of the Sudeten Deutsche demands will, in the opinion of good judges, result in German intervention unless this attitude is modified at the last moment. But it is considered possible that the Czech attitude has been adopted as a prelude to the talk which, it is still hoped, will take place between Dr. Hodza and Herr Henlein.

That the Reich is determined to go to a considerable length to help its Sudeten kin is not doubted; but whether it will risk war with a power stronger than Czechoslovakia is problematic.

German diplomacy seems to be to impress foreigners with the view that the Reich is ready for anything.

It is understood that the British Ambassador left Herr Von Ribbentrop to-day with the impression that the Reich is standing firm and is not ready to compromise.—Reuter.

DOWNING STREET GETS BUSY

Chamberlain Returns From Holiday

LONDON, May 22.

There was unaccustomed Sunday activity at Whitehall. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was accompanied by the Secretaries, interrupted the week-end holiday and returned to No. 10 Downing Street at 12-15.

AT FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Halifax attended the Foreign Office. Sir John Simon arrived later. The German Ambassador, Herr Von Dirksen, arrived soon after at noon and saw Lord Halifax. Sir Robert Vansittart was present.

Meanwhile Sir John Simon joined the Premier at No. 10 Downing Street.—Reuter.

HUNGARY PROTESTS

BUDAPEST, May 22.

Hungary protested to Czechoslovakia against the closing of the Hungarian-Czech Frontier by the Czechs owing to the Czech military measures on the frontier, states the newspaper "Pester Lloyd".

It adds that the procedure was unfriendly and an unnecessary act.

It is reported from Prague that this is only an improvised measure by the subalterns and is being withdrawn immediately.—Reuter.

OPTIMISM IN PARIS

PARIS, May 22.

Well informed and political circles regard the European atmosphere in the morning as some-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.)

Historical Site Selected

MAHAKOSHAL P.C.C.'s DECISION

Nation's Assembly To Meet Near Marble Rocks And Nerbudda Falls

KATNI, May 22.

All speculations were set at rest when the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress which met at Katni, tonight, decided to hold the next Congress Session in the Jubbulpore Tehsil, invitations were also received from Betul, Bilaspur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Mandala, Narsinghpur and Nimar Districts, but later withdrawn.

TIE BETWEEN KATNI AND JUBBULPORE

There was a tie between Katni and Jubbulpore Tehsils in the Jubbulpore District, but Katni was vetoed by a large majority of 64 to 3 votes.

To-day's meeting was attended by 70 members including three Ministers, three Central and 20 Provincial Legislators. Thakur Chhedilal presided.

SITE NEAR MARBLE ROCKS

Earlier, Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra and others toured the Jubbulpore Tehsil, with a view to selecting a site, and ultimately selected a place near the village Tripuri, the ancient capital of Kalchuris Kings, about ten miles off Jubbulpore City, and three miles from the Marble Rocks and Nerbudda Falls. It is about two miles from the nearest railway station Bheraghat on the G. I. P. Railway main line.—A.P.

M. L. A.'s KEEP MUM

C. P. Ministerial Problem

JUBBULPORE, May 22.

Twenty-one out of the 42 members of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly belonging to Mahakosal, assembled at Katni to-day to discuss issues connected with the Ministerial crisis in the Province and as regards the arrangements for the next Session of the Indian National Congress, which is to be held next year in Mahakosal.

M. L. A.'S KEEP MUM.

When the former question was raised, the M. L. A.'s refused to be drawn into any discussion or to commit themselves either way, and "shelved" the issue till the Congress Assembly Party meeting, which will be held at Pachmarhi on the 24th inst., under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

RESIGNATION QUESTION.

There seems to be a move afoot for effecting a compromise with the Premier and the final withdrawal of the resignations by the three Ministers, Messrs. Mishra, Shukla and Mehta.

The members of the Assembly gathered at Katni decided on the general principles regarding the next Session of the Indian National Congress, of which a Provisional Committee is to be formed pending the formation of the Reception Committee, the former being authorised to inspect places suggested for holding the next Session.—United Press.

BARODA.—A report from Jamnagar states that His Highness the Maharaja will soon undertake a tour in the villages in the State to gather first-hand information about the conditions of the peasants.

Successful End Of Clove Boycott

LESSON OF FIGHT FOR NATIONALS ABROAD

Sardar Patel And Tayab Ali Thank Volunteers, Indian Press And Public

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, has issued the following statement.—

"The Colonial Office of England having approved the agreement in regard to clove dispute between the Zanzibar Government and the Indian Community in Zanzibar, the agreement has now become an accomplished fact.

Congress Decision

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has already given its approval to the said agreement and, therefore, all the conditions for lifting the boycott on cloves now stand completely fulfilled.

BOYCOTT LIFTED

I, therefore, declare on behalf of the Clove Boycott Committee that the boycott is now formally lifted and the dealers are now free to resume dealings in cloves both of Zanzibar and Madagaskar.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the public to a very significant appeal made by the Working Committee in its resolution on the subject of Zanzibar agreement. The Committee trust that the general public, particularly the retailers, will patronize those firms that have loyally adhered to the boycott in preference to those who have not. I am confident that the public of India will respond to this appeal in a full measure.

On behalf of the Clove Boycott Committee I congratulate the Indian community in Zanzibar, the Indian public in this country and particularly the clove merchants

(Terms of Agreement between Government of Zanzibar and the Indian community, on Page 12.)

of Bombay and other places on the sacrifices they had to make and the success they have been able to achieve as a result of those sacrifices.

VOLUNTEERS THANKED

I must also thank the volunteers of the B.P.C.C. who, unmindful of the hardships that they had to suffer, kept the boycott intact in the City of Bombay by carrying on effective and successful picketing for over six weeks. With the lifting of the boycott picketing also is hereby withdrawn.

This does not, however, mean that the defaulters will be allowed to go scot-free. Some of the defaulters have already been dealt with and the others have been notified to make proper amends for their mistakes. Defaulters who fail to make adequate amends as suggested by the Committee will have to be severely dealt with.

In the end, I heartily congratulate the Indian nation on the happy termination of a prolonged dispute in Zanzibar. The Indians overseas may now feel assured that the Indian National Congress can protect their interests by a united action in this country.

Tayab Ali's Statement

The following statement is issued by Mr. Tayab Ali, President of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar:

The Colonial Office has, at last, confirmed the agreement arrived at between the Government of

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4.)

ROLE OF JOURNALISM

In India It Is A Mission And Not Means Of Livelihood, Says Subhas

POONA, May 22.

"To us, in India, journalism is more a mission than a means of livelihood."

Thus observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, at a reception given him by the Proprietors of "Loka-Shakti", the Congress Marathi organ in Maharashtra, which is edited by Mr. Shanker Rao Deo.

Mr. Bose added that the average Indian journalist compared favourably with an average journalist of the West. In India, journalism has influenced political life, as all great patriots of the country were associated with it.

FOR FREEDOM'S BATTLE

The Congress President said that he had every hope that, inheriting the noble traditions as it did, Indian journalism would continue to contribute its utmost to the national cause, the cause of Freedom.

Mr. R. N. Abhyankar of the Commonwealth Insurance Co., Ltd., and Dr. S. R. Rajguru garlanded the worthy guest, while Mr. K. N. Phadke proposed a vote of thanks to the Congress President.

Later, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central), was "At Home" to the Congress President.

Addressing a large public meeting in the Cantonment Chowk, Mr. Bose appealed to all to rally under the Congress Flag and to carry on the nation's fight for Freedom.—United Press.

"SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT"

BERLIN, May 22.

A slight improvement is understood to have occurred in the international situation. The exact reason is not yet known, but it is noteworthy that a party of British women and children connected with the Embassy and Consulate who were to have left for England to-night have postponed their departure on official advice.—Reuter.

Attempted Revolt Nipped In Bud

Mexican Troops Disperse Armed Rebels: Arms And Ammunition Captured

MEXICO CITY, May 21.

An official "communique" reports an attempted revolt by General Cedillo, the virtual ruler of the State of San Luis Potosi, whom President Cardenas had recently dismissed on the ground that he was engaged in subversive activities.

It is announced that an aeroplane yesterday evening flew over the City of San Luis Potosi where President Cardenas is at present staying and dropped four bombs on the aerodrome. No casualties occurred. Government 'planes vainly chased the raider.

The incident is regarded as a revolutionary move on the part of General Cedillo.

The War Minister, General Camacho, stated that federal troops with 'planes dispersed 300 armed rebels who ambushed a cavalry regiment at Rio Verde. Fifteen rebels were killed.

Three rebels were killed and three wounded in a Skirmish near a house on the outskirts of San Luis Potosi where dynamite and a bomb were discovered and considerable arms and ammunition captured.

The federal troops drove off the rebels who attacked federal soldiers at Ciudadmaiz. The prisoners stated that they were ordered to blow up the bridge on the railway to the United States Frontier.

Mr. O'Malley the British ex-Minister, had a narrow escape, as he decided at the last minute to travel by sea to the United States instead of by train.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ELECTIONS PASS OFF QUIETLY

PRAGUE, May 22.

The municipal elections are passing off quietly. There is no sign of nervousness among the people. There is unusual activity outside Prague's barracks, however. The Reservists who were called for yesterday are still arriving, and crowds of womenfolk are calling to take tearful farewells. Outside the barracks a long column of motor lorries has been requisitioned for tradesmen.

The Political Committee of the Sudeten Deutche has issued a Communique, giving the official Czech account of the incident at Eger, yesterday, when Czech policemen fired and killed two Germans on a motor cycle, allegedly because they refused to halt when summoned. The Communique says that the strongest protest will be delivered in competent circles against this account.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT REACHED

BERLIN, May 22.

An agreement that the Sudetens take over the maintenance of order in Sudeten Districts is reported to have been reached yesterday, between Premier Hodza and Herr Henlein's representative, Herr Frank. The latter again called on Dr. Hodza this morning, and complained that he was being impeded by continual interruption in telephones, and by the fact that armed Czech National Guard were patrolling the streets in Sudeten towns. Herr Frank also complained that the Czech National Guard was called up. It is understood Dr. Hodza refused at present to withdraw the Guard, but promised to meet other Sudeten requests.—Reuter.

"India Will Attain Freedom In Less Than Five Years"

BHULABHAI DESAI HONOURED BY INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, May 22.

The honour of welcoming Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai on behalf of Indian community fell on the Majlis of London students which arranged a reception in his honour, this afternoon, which was attended by over 250 prominent Indian residents and students.

Discussing the present situation prevailing in India, Mr. Desai declared India would attain freedom in less than five years. He advised Indian students to remember that the future of India lay in the hands of each one of them, and England would judge India by the action of each Indian individually.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Shahzade—We are all very grieved and anxious on your silence. Do let us know your welfare soon. Father most upset. You can stay where you like. We only want to hear from you.—Apa. (10283)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Well-educated match from Bombay for educated, self-supporting pious Moslem girl. Apply Box No. 10272, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced clerk with good knowledge of Shorthand and correspondence. Apply with testimonials stating age to Box No. 10286 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Indian Lady Superintendent for the Lahore Rescue Home. Previous experience of social service and knowledge of English and Hindustani necessary. Age above 30 years. Salary not exceeding Rs. 45 (according to qualifications) plus board and lodging in the Home. Apply with references to:—Secretary, Lahore Rescue Home, 64 Rajgarh Road, Lahore. (8585)

Wanted for the S. S. K. School of Commerce and Industry, Moradabad (U. P.)—An experienced and educated craftsman from July to look after Tailoring, Brassware and Leather working classes of the School. He should be an artist as well. Preference will be given to one who is trained in Leather working. Apply at once, stating minimum salary to The Hony. Secretary. (8584)

Staff-Manager, Editor and other editorial press staff including Linotype operators for the "National Herald", the Congress English daily proposed to be shortly issued from Lucknow. Apply to the Managing Director, the Associated Journals Limited by the 31st May. (8500)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart and experienced persons to canvass advertisements for a new high class monthly on commission basis. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box No. 8581, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts sanctioned for three years in the first instance at the proposed Training Institute for Physical Education:—

1. One Junior Asstt. on Rs. 45-5-115-efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for men)*
2. One Junior Assistant on Rs. 85-5-115-efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for women)*

*With a start of Rs. 100 or such as may be considered suitable according to the merits and circumstances of each case.

Intending candidates must be graduates and should in addition possess a diploma or certificate in Physical Training of a recognised institution. Further particulars regarding the qualifications, conditions of appointment and the form of application can be obtained on application from the Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. Applications for the posts must reach the Principal not later than 1st June, 1938.

(8572)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY MANUFACTURES

Agents required each province. Manufactures consist of oils, soaps, scents, standard Ayurvedic medicines and beautiful and useful ceramics and glass goods. Conditions and forms of agreement available on payment of Re. 1. Apply to Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University. (8522)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10279 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras, is the premier Institute for Training Teachers in Scientific Physical Education. Offers Three Courses. Session begins July 1st. Admission now on. Accommodation limited. Prospectus can be had at the College Office at annas Eight, to be sent either by Money Order or by Postal Order. (8593)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Consult Dr. G. B. Patel, Homoeopathic Specialist for chronic, female and children's diseases. Shreepant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty. Phone 23086. (10277)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents Lady Canvassers on Pay and Commission. Apply Naval Distributing Agency 29 Churchgate Street, Bombay. (10280)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

A decent two storied property at Nepean Sea Road at junction of two roads on perpetual lease-hold land, low ground rent all modern conveniences. Yielding monthly rent Rs. 1,033. Price Rs. 1,20,000 or near offer to effect prompt sale. Apply Box No. 10285, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3rd Floor, (Dean Lane Entrance) Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the NINE MONTHS 1st April to 31st December, 1937.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect three Directors in place of the Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of June to the 13th day of July, 1938, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1938.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared at the Ordinary General Meeting, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st July, 1938, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th June, 1938.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS if any, should be notified to the Company, without delay. (8582)

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

In continuation of the Notification dated the 5th May 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns which are entitled to wagons under 'Priority' will receive no supplies on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays for a further fortnight commencing from the 23rd May, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman.

Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta, dated the 18th May, 1938. (8592)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Medical Women for the post of Professor of Maternity and Child Welfare at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

PAY

(1) FOR OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

Pay at Rs. 1,050-50/2-1,350 p.m. plus 150 p. m. overseas pay (if admissible).

(2) FOR OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Pay of grade in the scale of pay in that service viz., Rs. 450-50/3-850 p.m.
(ii) Special pay at Rs. 400 p.m.
(iii) House rent allowance at Rs. 150 p. m.
(iv) Overseas pay (if admissible) at the following rates.

p. m.
If pay is Rs. 600 or less Rs. 100
If pay is Rs. 650 or more Rs. 150

Candidates must have had experience of the executive and administrative aspects of Maternity and Child Welfare. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience in directing or conducting research and lecturing to students

Full particulars regarding Conditions of Service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

Tre last date for the receipt of completed application forms is the 25th June, 1938. (8557)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in the Department of Vital Statistics and Epidemiology at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Pay Rs. 375-25-750 per mensem.

The candidate should have had a sound training in the subject of statistics including its theoretical aspect. The post is open to non-medical men, and other things being equal, experience in dealing with medical and public health statistics will be a recommendation.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, c/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is 25th June, 1938. (8597)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the conveyance of mails by steamer services between certain ports in India and ports in Burma, Iran, Iraq, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa on a fixed payment for a period of five/ten years, commencing from the 1st day of October, 1938.

2. Sealed Tenders are also invited for the conveyance of first class mails, namely, letters and postcards, by air between the appointed aerodromes at Calcutta and Rangoon three times a week on a fixed payment for a period of five/ten years commencing from the 1st day of October, 1938.

3. The "Forms of Tender" together with "conditions of Tender" for steamer mail services and air mail services may be obtained on application from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- in advance, which will not be refunded in any case. Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1938.

G. V. BEWOOR,
Director General, Posts & Telegraphs.

New Delhi,
The 18th May, 1938. (8596)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDULJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of one Rustomji Sorabji Contractor has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are here by required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41, Hummum Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of Six Hundred and Twenty-Two square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 20 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North East by Plot No. 21 of the said estate formerly agreed to be leased to Vardhman Jetsi and now leased to Bai Chanchetgavri, wife of Jugjivandas Jethalal on the South East by Plot No. 27 of the said estate formerly agreed to be leased to Goostad Khodadad Irani and now leased to Hormuzsha Maneckji Dotivala and others on the South West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate formerly agreed to be leased to Shalome Haeem and was leased to Khodadad Gustad Kermani and others and on the North West by a road sixty feet in width which piece of land originally bore New Survey No. 1257 and 1263 and now bears New Survey No. 1256 (part) and Cadestral Survey No. 34/10 Matunga Division together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6672 (1) Street No. 96.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1938.

R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (8599)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the next sailing for Bhavnagar will leave Bombay Prince's Dock at 10-0 a.m. on Saturday 28th instant and will call at Diu, Nawabunder, Jaffrabad and Mahuva weather permitting. There will be no sailing to Bhavnagar on Friday the 27th May.

Intending passengers are requested to make enquiries on Friday 27th instant whether weather conditions are favourable for the steamer to call at the intermediate ports.

On the return voyage the steamer will leave Bhavnagar on Tuesday (31st) night and will call at intermediate ports if weather permits.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 21st May, 1938.
(Tel. No. 25061). (8598)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Women Medical Practitioners for the post of a MEDICAL INSPECTRESS of Schools in the grade of Rs. 225-10-300 plus Rs. 40 Conveyance Allowance. Only those who are medical graduates of the Bombay University or have higher qualifications and are not over 30 years of age need apply.

The appointment will be permanent and no private practice will be allowed. The selected candidate will be on six months' probation and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service. She will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave and Provident Fund Rules.

Applications should reach the undersigned before 28th inst. in the prescribed form to be obtained from this office.

Candidates called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

R. K. MHATRE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Bombay 20-5-1938 (8590)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEHMURASP KAIKHUSHRU PRINTER of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vincent Road, being Plot No. 450B of the Dadar Matunga Estate North of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Scheme No. 5 in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadestral Survey No. 383B/10 of Matunga Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under F Ward No. 7787 (2) and Street No. 1359A. Vincent Road and bounded on or towards the EAST by Plot No. 450D, on or towards the WEST by the City Improvement Trust building, on or towards the NORTH by Vincent Road and on or towards the SOUTH by Plot No. 450A agreed to be leased to the said Tehmurasp Kaikhushru Printer.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1938.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (8575)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD. RE: DEBENTURES.

The Holders of Debentures issued by the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and secured by the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 1st February, 1930, made between the Company of the One part and Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Ambalal Sarabhai of the other part:—

In terms of the Extraordinary Resolution unanimously passed at the General Meeting of the Debentures Holders on 9th May, 1938, the Company will repay in full the present Debentures on 30th June, 1938, after which date they cease to carry any interest. The holders of the present Debentures have the option of taking cash in exchange for their present Debentures on 30th June, 1938, or taking up at par new Debentures carrying interest at five per cent. per annum payable every six months. These Debentures are repayable at any time after 30th June, 1943, on the Company giving six months' notice in that behalf but in no case later than 30th June, 1946. The holders of the present Debentures are entitled to take new debentures one and a quarter times in value of their present holding on payment of the requisite additional amount.

The Holders of the present Debentures are therefore hereby called upon to notify to the Company on or before 15th June, 1938, their intention of taking up new Debentures as aforesaid and to send to the Company the Debentures held by them and the requisite additional amount. In the absence of compliance with the requirement as aforesaid by any of the Debenture-Holders the Company will presume that such Debenture Holders do not desire to take up the new Debentures as aforesaid, but will take cash payment for their Debentures on 30th June, 1938. The Company will in such cases proceed to dispose of the undisposed balance of the new Debentures, i.e., those not taken up by the Holders of the existing Debentures, in such manner as it may deem fit.

By order of
The Board of Directors.
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL.
Agents,

The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ld.
Soparibaug Road,
Parel, Bombay.
17th May, 1938. 8562.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS.

By order of the Official Assignee claim of insolvents Gandoo Babaji Tilve (firm) against Nandram Umedmal of Beed and others in Aurangabad Court Suit No. 28 Fasli 1345, for recovering the amount of Rs. 14,703-12-0 will be sold by public auction on TUESDAY, 24th May 1938, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SALT INDUSTRY IN BENGAL

No Reason For Gloomy Outlook

DARJEELING, May 19.

The "United Press" authoritatively learns that the special officer who had been appointed by the Bengal Government to make a comprehensive survey of the whole province with a view to ascertain whether it may be possible for Bengal to manufacture salt on a commercial scale, has submitted his report.

It is gathered that this special officer, Rai Bahadur D. N. Mukherjee, has come to a conclusion on this very important question namely, the development of salt industry in Bengal, which differs materially from that given a few years back by Mr. Pitt, who on being deputed by the Government of India for the same purpose, had opined that so far as Bengal was concerned the manufacture of salt on commercial scale was unthinkable.

Mr. Mukherjee, it is now definitely learnt, has found that with Bengal's abundant natural resources specially necessary for development of salt industry, there is no reason to take such gloomy view as Mr. Pitt did.

Mr. Mukherjee is, however, reported to have opined that Bengal should not depend solely on the orthodox "Evaporation" method as seems to have been done hitherto. In his opinion she might with considerable advantage follow the method which obtains in Burma, namely, utilisation of fuel, which may be had in plenty in the Sunderbans. The availability of cheap fuel from the Sunderbans jungle area which abounds in a number of estuaries which would give the salt manufacturers access to large quantity of sea water free from disturbance of frequent floods, the report opines, are factors which were bound to prove advantageous to Bengal ventures in this direction.

Another advantage of the suggested "Fuel" method in the manufacture of salt is that the "Evaporation method" permits work to be carried on only for four months in the year whereas all the year round work may be carried on if the "Fuel Method" is followed

Mr. Mukherjee is further understood to have touched on another important aspect of the problem in his report. Hitherto the rate of Government bounty was too meagre and conditions of Government grant too stiff in respect of minimum annual output per factory to attract private enterprise. Mr. Mukherjee is reported to have recommended modifications of this state of things.—United Press.

UNDETERRED BY BLINDNESS

Mr. S. C. Roy, Deprived Of Sight At 8, "Sees" World

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.)

Mr. S. C. Roy, a distinguished blind scholar of Bengal, is returning to India about the end of this month after having toured round the world for the last two years.

Completely blinded at the age of 8, Mr. Roy obtained the M.A., and B.L. degrees of the Calcutta University in 1936. The same year he was awarded a fellowship by the Calcutta University for the purpose of studying the latest methods of welfare work for the blind in different parts of the world.

Leaving India in September 1936 Mr. Roy went straight to America and joined the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, where he obtained the M.A. degree in education in a year, (it being usually a course for two years) specialising in the education of the visually handicapped. He then visited the schools and organisations for the blind in different parts of U.S.A.

He left America for Europe in September 1937 and spent about six months in England, Wales, Scotland, France and Germany visiting the institutions for the blind in those places. Returning to America from Europe he studied for some time the methods for teaching the deaf-blind children and then proceeded to Japan to acquaint himself with the condition of the Japanese blind. He will shortly start from Japan, reaching Calcutta on the 27th instant.

Mr Roy who, it is claimed, is the first blind in the East, if not in the world, to travel round the world unattended by anyone, is now engaged in writing a book setting forth his experiences in different countries.—A.P.

Cuttack, May 21:—Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab has returned to Cuttack this morning after attending the Congress Working Committee meeting at Bombay.

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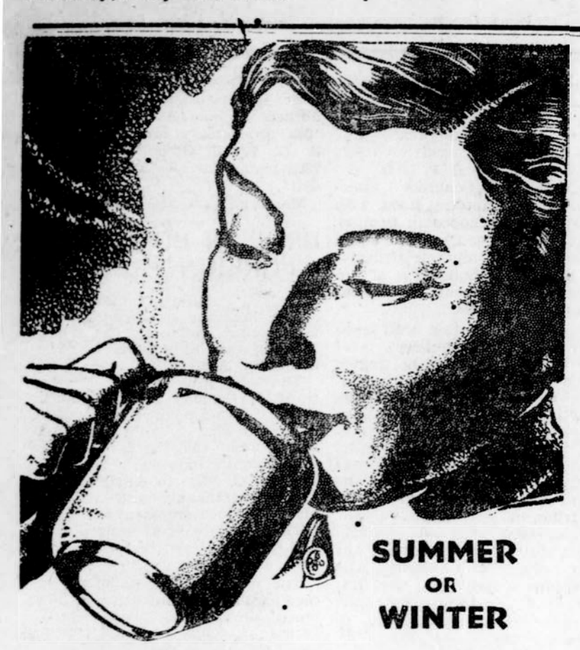

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Ruhani Restaurant, Mohamadali Road
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Kanara's Forest Grievances

SOME REMEDIES SUGGESTED

Mr. S. G. Warty's Memorandum To Government

In a memorandum on 'Economic conditions in North Kanara," submitted to the Bombay Government Mr. S. G. Warty writes:—

To bring back Kanara to normal prosperity, drastic measures are necessary.

The first thing necessary is to release large areas of the minor forest from the control of the Forest Department and to constitute them into Village Forests for communal use if possible under the management of Punchayats.

These Punchayats must be responsible to Government as Local Boards are, and must employ under them experts of the grade of Rangers, trained in forestry, to assist them in the management of the property.

The extent of minor forest thus released and marked out for communal purposes, must be ample, suitably situated and of proper growth. Government themselves in a G. R. of 1910 have said that "the extent of forests in Kanara is such that some curtailment will not injure them appreciably for either productive or protective purposes."

The extent of minor forest thus assigned should not in any case be less than 2 acres per 1 acre of wet land, in ordinary cases.

In May 1919, a conference of the Collector of the District, and two Forest Officers of Kanara who afterwards rose to be Chief Conservators of Forests, recommended this scale for general guidance, though conditions differ from tract to tract.

For gardens, the conference recommended a scale of 9 acres of Bettas (assignments for gardens are called Bettas) for 1 acre of garden land. Garden cultivation requires special assistance, and besides, the averages rate of their assessment is as bigh as Rs. 9.

It was further recommended that these Bettas should be handed over lock, stock, and barrel to the garden owners.

For the improvement of the insanitary conditions, and to check the growth of malaria, it is necessary to withdraw forest from the immediate vicinity of habitation, to clear all undergrowth for a certain distance varying with the size of the village or hamlet and to thin out tree growth where it is thick.

The belt cleared round the village site for sanitary purposes should be continued into the improved grazing ground. Other grazing areas should also be improved and extended wherever possible.

There should be no counting of cattle, no levy of fees, and no restriction on number permitted to graze. Cattle perform the most important function of manuring the forest land, and cattle even old and decrepit have their use.

WILD BEASTS.

For the protection of crops from wild beasts, the Royal Agricultural Commission over which Lord Linlithgow presided, discarded all other measures as palliatives and said that "the grant of gun licences on a liberal scale appears the most effective method of dealing with the damage done to crops and cattle by wild animals."

The Game laws should be relaxed and restricted to "selected reserves". If possible they should be altogether abolished.

Communal punishment in connection with the extinguishing of fires should be entirely abolished. It is a barbarous practice and is an engine of oppression in the hands of the forest officials, whereby they can keep all cultivators in dread of them.

In place of communal punishment, a system of rewards be substituted for the careful protection of the forests.

All cultivable lands included in forest in the past should be leased, or sold at nominal rates to cultivators so as to bring them again under cultivation.

To make sure that all Government orders which may be passed in respect of all the preceding recommendations, are carried out in spirit and in letters, Government should invite reports from the Collector of the district from time to time say once in six months, and further an Officer of the Agricultural Department should be on duty all the year round to ascertain the fact by actual enquiries among cultivators.

LAND REVENUE, TRANSPORT, INDUSTRY.

The high assessment of land-revenue in Kanara must be substantially lowered. In justice to the Kanara cultivator and looking to the exceptional conditions under which it was raised in the past, the assessment must be reduced to one-third of what it is at present.

The four important ports of Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, and Bhatkal must be developed. Bhatkal and Karwar especially have the largest scope for development, and hold out the best prospects.

The old project to connect Karwar with Hubli by railway must be revived, and carried out and there should also be a coast line railway through the district.

The products of Kanara forests must be investigated, with a view to start new industries in the District, and increase employment.

The high forests must be developed and commercially exploited, on a much larger scale and the forest officials employed on the work must be real experts and must devote themselves to that work whole-heartedly.

The manufacture of salt must be encouraged by active assistance throughout the district wherever facilities exist.

Every Minister must visit the district at least once in six months and try to understand the needs of the people by making personal inquiries.

NOT MERE LOAN-GIVING BODIES

Mr. Sherlekar On Working Of Co-operative Societies In India

INDORE, (By Mail).

"India needs a systematic economic planning. Unless this is achieved, there is very little hope the Co-operative Movement thriving," declared Mr. A. G. Sherlekar, a well-known co-operator and a Delegate to the World Co-operative Conference held recently at Paris, who has returned to India from the Continent.

Mr. Sherlekar visited most of the countries of Europe, including England. In the course of his talk, he remarked that Denmark is the only country in Europe where Co-operative Movement has gained a unique success. Consumers of Co-operative Stores have become most successful in England.

Mr. Sherlekar added that the whole aspect of the Movement on the Continent was to improve the lot of the peasants and the poor people. Even in the Fascist States, the frame-work of co-operation is not in conflict but, on the other hand, working harmoniously.

"The Co-operative Movement in India ought to improve the lot of the peasants and the poor people, and not merely serve as loan-giving body. Our Co-operative Movement in India is the outcome of Governmental move, not the people's, and, hence, it lacks certain qualities which are necessary for its success." continued Mr. Sherlekar.

He concluded: "In certain matters, the Government ought to consider the views and opinions of veteran co-operators of India, who have given their thought and life to the well-being of the country. Co-operation and political policies of the Government must mingle in one stream, so as to fertilise the country widely."—United Press.

Rajkot News

PROTEST AGAINST MATCH MONOPOLY

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Signatures are being received from the public, to a lengthy memorandum to be submitted to the State authorities as a protest against the system of monopoly for trading in matches.

PRESS WORKERS TO STRIKE?

As a protest against the management of the Manoher Press who sent away two workers without notice, the other workers have all gone on strike.

It is understood that the workers of other presses have their support and may go on strike in sympathy.

A protest meeting was held when the workers were asked to remain firm.

Two Killed In Car Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail).

Information received from Mhow says that the Private Secretary of the Maharaja of Gwalior was involved in a serious car accident on the Bombay-Agra Road near Mhow. As a result of the accident one servant and one clerk were killed on the spot and the driver was seriously injured and burnt on his face and body. The Private Secretary narrowly escaped.

SHORT CUT TO SOCIALISM

Giri's Appeal To Nationalists To Organise Their Forces

MADURA, (By Mail).

"I can assure Socialists that instead of mere talk, if they begin to organise in a genuine manner Socialism will come sooner than we expect to-day. I tell the Socialists: 'Do not run before you can walk. Organise your forces. Always respect your opponents for the views that they hold. You must remember that the older Congressmen have made many sacrifices and have built up the foundation for Nationalism and Socialism for which you are working to-day. You may have your peasants' organisations, workers' organisations and other organisations, but remember that in this country a third party is there who wants to be here for all time".

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. V. V Giri Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras addressing a well attended public meeting here on May 19.

Proceeding Mr. Giri said:

"All organisations must combine to secure political Swaraj which alone will guarantee economic Swaraj. Hindus and Muslims must unite. I am very glad to-day that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah are making every effort to close the breach between the two communities and make the Hindus and Muslims feel that they are one nation. I am certain that with unity we can resist Federation with all the strength that we can command. The only way to get political and economic Swaraj is by strengthening the Congress".

In conclusion Mr. Giri explained that in the fight for political and economic Swaraj there should be better understanding between the young Socialists of to-day and the older Congressmen.—United Press.

UTKAL DISTRICT BOARDS

Congress To Contest Elections

CUTTACK, May 21.

The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, this morning, adopted a resolution to contest elections to District Boards and Municipalities. A Provincial Board consisting of the Working Committees and nominees of the District Congress Committees was formed to finally decide the policy and programme and select candidates.

It was further decided that neither office-bearers of the District Congress Committees nor the Orissa Assembly members should stand for the elections to Local Bodies.

By another resolution a Committee was appointed to advise Government regarding the measures to be taken in connection with the death of persons due to starvation in Brahmayiri District.—United Press.

The Children's Academy, A New School

(From A Correspondent).

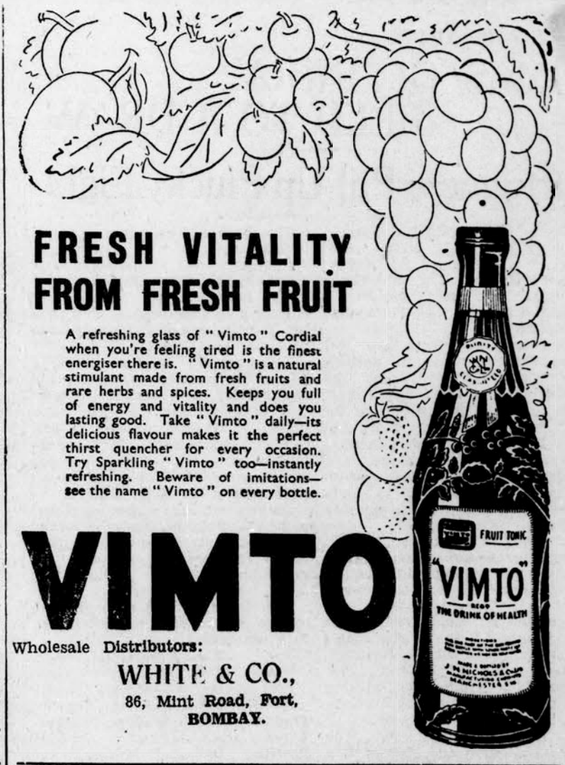
Children's Academy, a modern co-educational school with Infant, Primary and Secondary departments, opens on the 2nd of June in Chawan Bhawan, Gamdevi. The staff is well qualified and is selected not merely for academic qualifications, but for the capacity to create an enthusiasm and interest in their subjects.

The school will be conducted on individual lines, and will experiment with all modern principles and practices such as Montessori and Daulton plan, which emphasise the individual method and give to the child the intellectual freedom and responsibility.

The school will endeavour to maintain an equilibrium between the three aspects of education, namely, physical, mental and aesthetic. Special attention will, therefore, be paid to physical culture and games in addition to other outdoor activities such as scouting and campings.

The school will try to foster on the one hand the desire for self-expression and on the other the sense of fellow-feeling, the community spirit. Subjects will be taught not so much with the idea of laying the foundation of knowledge for a future specialist, but for a future citizen.

MADRAS.—A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act has been given notice of by Mr. H. S. Hussain, M.L.A., in the Madras Legislative Assembly, to provide for representation of Muslims in the Municipal Councils and District Boards in proportion to their population in the area concerned.



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Jepsen Cup Hockey

'TIMES OF INDIA' HELD TO A DRAW

Portuguese Put Up Plucky Fight

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Playing in the quarter-final round of the Jepsen Cup Hockey tournament on Sunday, the "Times of India" 'A' were held to a goalless draw by the Portuguese Association XI.

The Portuguese were a team of plucky fighters, who gave nothing away despite the fact that the pressmen were often resorting to rough tactics. The honours of the match were evenly divided between the rival defenders. Special mention must be made of Mendonca, the Portuguese custodian, who kept his post to advantage. He brought off a number of difficult saves.

Play opened with the "Times" dominating the exchanges. Frank Pereira made an opening quite early in this half but the timely centre that he sent in was not utilised. Later Mendonca saved from Mendis, the pressmen's right-wing. Portuguese transferred play to the other end and L. D'sa, their inside-right, picking up the ball off a pass by Fernandes, his flankman, shot wide.

Bori Bunder team gained the upper hand again and Mendis here missed a "sitter" when from a near range, he failed to beat the Portuguese goalkeeper. Lynn put Petty in possession. Pressmen's outside-left, with some fast running reached his opponents' area and centred. The ball rolled on to Mendis on the other extreme, the inner-trio not being able to keep pace. Mendis, however, cut through nicely and took a good shot but unluckily for him the ball struck the woodwork and returned to play.

This brought the initial period to a close.

Changing over the Portuguese forwards ran through their opponent's defence, but a fine recovery and timely long clearance by Easdon, one of them may have obtained the lead.

Following a spell of attacking by the Portuguese, Correa, D'Souza and Pereira, the "Times" inner-trio, brought relief to their defence, when they carried the ball to their opponents' "D", where Correa twice tried the Portuguese goalkeeper with hard shots, which were well saved by Mendonca.

In the closing stages of the game, Sanyal, the leader of the Portuguese attack, got an opportunity to score but before he could shoot, Easdon cleared and saved his side from defeat.

Despite extra-time of 5 minutes each way the teams failed to come to a conclusion.

THE RESULT

"Times of India" 'A' nil.
Portuguese Association nil.

"TIMES OF INDIA" 'A': Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Menezes; Mendis, Pereira, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION: Mendonca; Misquita and Michael; J. L. Dsa, Alphonso and Francis; Fernandes, L. D'sa, Sanyal, Pereira and A. Pereira.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Bhoot and Reed.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-40 p.m. "Times of India" 'A' v. Portuguese Association (Replay).

5-50 p.m. Poona United v. White Spiders.

Killedar Cup

CITY 'A' QUALIFY FOR FINALS

Proctor Girls Beaten By Late Goal In Exciting Match

The Proctor girls closed their career in the Killedar Cup Hockey tournament on Sunday when they were unlucky to lose to the Bombay City 'A' by a late goal, at a stage when a draw was in sight and should have been a fitting result.

The Bombay City thus qualified to figure in the finals, where they will meet the winners of Vincent Club and Christ Church and Barnes.

Miss D'Souza, City's outside-right, displayed good form and was responsible for making many an opening with her accurate centres. The winning goal, scored by Mrs. Lynn, was the outcome of some fine combined effort between her and Miss D'Souza.

For the losers Miss O. Rodricks, their little pivot, was very sound in tackling as well as feeding.

EVEN EXCHANGES

Even exchanges marked the opening phases of the game. Miss Rodricks sent a through pass to Miss Blunt, Proctor's outside-left. The latter, with some neat combination with Miss Willis, entered the City shooting area, where Miss Moore, the opposing left back, dispossessed her.

At this stage Miss D'Souza made three fine openings for her colleagues in the attack-line, but none of these timely centres were used to any purpose.

The score was love-all when the teams crossed over and the second half was a replica of the first in so far as the rival sides had occasional break-aways in turn.

A little before the final whistle Mrs. Lynn, who moved up to play in the forward-line, gave a through pass to Miss D'Souza. The City outside-right, after beating the Proctor left back, rolled the ball on to Mrs. Lynn, who had made her place in the ring to obtain the all-important goal.

THE RESULT:

BOMBAY CITY 'A' 1 goal.
PROCTOR 'A' nil.

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY CITY 'A': Mrs. Peat, Miss Skill and Miss Moore; Miss L. Pussey-Gay, Mrs. Lynn and Miss B. Pussey-Gay; Miss D'Souza, Miss Crawley, Miss Hall, Miss Mayhew and Miss Cohen.

PROCTOR 'A': Miss Millard; Mrs. Rooke and Miss I. Miskieth; Miss Royal, Miss O. Rodricks and Miss I. Rodricks; Miss Bartley, Miss Coultrup, Miss N. Miskieth, Miss Willis and Miss Blunt.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Francis and Critchell.

INDIAN TOURING TEAM'S SUCCESS

Beat Grasshoppers By 10 Wickets: Bose's Excellent Innings For 131

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Rajputana, the Indian touring side beat the Grasshoppers at the Oval by ten wickets. In a score of 131 K. Bose of Calcutta scored 98 of his runs in boundaries—one six and 23 fours. He batted for only two and three-quarter hours. Gopaldas, who helped Bose to add 162 for the second wicket, hit 13 fours in his 76. Rajputana gained a lead of 169 on the first innings. Gopaldas took four wickets in an over including a "hat trick". Other Indian batsmen who did well were Abbas Khan of Karachi (62) and Ram Parkash (52).

GRASSHOPPERS FIRST INNINGS.

C. A. Merriman, b Azim Khan.	12
A. G. Howland-Jackson, b Azim Khan	0
K. A. Sellar, b Azim Khan	27
R. J. Woollat, b Hazare	8
G. A. Rimbault, c Bose, b Begg.	65
R. C. Eglington, b Hazare	0
N. G. H. Bell, b Azim Khan	12
D. A. Strachan, l.-b.-w. b Hazare	0
D. M. Watney, run out	64
S. G. White, c Bose, b Gopaldas	5
Extras	18
Total	219

RAJPUTANT FIRST INNINGS.

Deepchand, b Eglington	7
Gopaldas, l.-b.-w. b Meriman.	76
K. Bose, c Merriman, b Watney	131
Ramprakash, c Strachan, b White	52
Hazare, l.-b.-w. b Watney	5
Abbas Khan, c Rimbault, b Bell	62
W. D. Begg, c and b White	5
Azim Khan, b White	19
Kesari, b Watney	4
C. B. Banker, l.-b.-w. b Watney	1
Bhattacharya, not out	12
Extras	14
Total	388

GRASSHOPPERS SECOND INNINGS.

C. A. Merriman, c Begg, b Gopaldas	54
A. G. Howland-Jackson, b Hazare	30
Seller, st Deepchand, b Gopaldas	4
Woollatt, b Hazare	8
Rimbault, l.-b.-w. b Bebb	29
Eglington, c Kesari, b Gopaldas	5
Bell, st. Deepchand, b Gopaldas.	0
Strachan, c Abbas Khan, b Gopaldas	12
Watney, c Bhattacharya, b Gopaldas	0
Dolleymore, run out	33
White, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	188

Gopaldas 6 for 59.

RAJPUTANA SECOND INNINGS.

Deepchand, not out	8
Abbas Khan, not out	12
Total (for no wicket)	20

—Reuter.

NAGPUR.—"For such an unprovoked and fatal assault a severe sentence is certainly called for, and I am not prepared to interfere with it", remarked Mr. Justice H. G. Gruer of the Nagpur High Court in dismissing the last appeal of the Dusserah communal riots of Jubbulpore in which Sheikh Shakoor was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

For Your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS A DAY.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Secondary Teachers' Training College For Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now admitted by all that the mother-tongue should have a prominent place in the carriculum and that all education should be through it. This has resulted in a welcome change in that most of the instruction in Secondary Schools is now imparted through the pupils' mother-tongue. Special attention is being paid to the teaching of the mother-tongue. Arrangements have lately been made for the training of teachers in the teaching of Gujarathi and Marathi in the Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Teachers from Maharashtra receive training in the teaching of Marathi and of other subjects through Marathi in the Secondary Training College, Bombay and the S.M.T. Teachers College, Kolhapur. Teachers from Gujarat receive training in the teaching of Gujarathi and in the teaching of other subjects through Gujarathi, in Bombay and Baroda.

Unfortunately for Karnatak, there is no provision for training in the teaching of Kannada and of other subjects through Kannada in any of the existing Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. The few teachers that are admitted (their number is, of necessity restricted) to those colleges are therefore compelled to practise teaching through English in the Higher standards only. These teachers cannot profit themselves by observing the teaching of other students because most of the lessons are given either in Marathi or Gujarathi. Thus the training given to teachers from Karnatak does not help them fully in their work in schools. It blesseth neither those that give nor those that receive. Hence, it is strongly felt that a need for a separate Secondary Training College for Karnatak has now arisen if real teaching in Kannada is to advance.

There is another in which this difficulty can be met. At present we have spacious buildings, extensive play grounds and plenty of hostel accommodation in the three institutions maintained by the Government viz., the training School for men with its Practising School, The Training College for Women with its Practising School and the Government High School Dharwar. These Institutions may be conveniently amalgamated into one Central Institute for the training of Primary and Secondary teachers. The saving effected by amalgamation will be possibly sufficient to meet the additional cost needed for the training of Secondary Teachers.

"The Justification":—This amalgamation will be justified on the following grounds:—

i. Primary and Secondary Education will in future be considered as one whole course.

ii. The medium instruction will be the mother-tongue throughout and hence Primary teachers would profit by observing what is done at the higher or Secondary stage and the Secondary Teachers will also be benefited by being brought in contact with primary education. A complete course of studies from the primary to the University stage can thus be thought out fully to avoid wastage and over-lapping.

iii In view of the need for better equipped primary teacners it will be necessary in future to recruit Matriculates for the Primary Department. These students will be sufficiently grown up and therefore men and women students can, without any objection, be trained in one mixed Institution though separate arrangements should be made for practice Teaching and hostel accommodation.

We do nope the Government and people in Karnatak will earnestly strive for such a move towards educational advancement.—Yours. etc.

R. S. HUKERIKAR

Dharwar

MAHABLESHWAR INTER-GYMKHANA TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana Win Championship

The Inter-Gymkhana Tennis Tournament for the Kutch Challenge Cup concluded on the 19th May 1938 on the Mahableshwar Club Courts. In the first round the Hindu Gymkhana scored an easy victory over "The Club" by winning all the six matches without conceding a set.

In the finals the Hindu Gymkhana gained another decisive victory against the Parsee Gymkhana (The Holders) winning all the six matches for the loss of only one set, thus becoming Inter-Gymkhana Champions for the first time. The Raja Saheb of Miraj (Senior) was "At Home" to all the members of the three Gymkhanas. Mrs. Broomfield gave away the prizes. The scores in the finals were as follows:—

Chief of Miraj (Junior) and R. A. Wagle beat Sethna and Dhala 6-2, 6-2 and beat Cooverji and Vakil 6-2, 6-2.

K. M. Thackersey and V. M. Merchant beat Chinoy and Lalkaka 6-1, 6-1 and beat Sethna and Dhala 6-2, 6-4.

L. M. Khatau and U. M. Thackersey beat Cooverji and Vakil 6-4, 6-2 and beat Chinoy and Lalkaka 6-4, 5-6, 6-1.

(Continued from col. 7)

to Rs. 98 83 lakhs against Rs. 1.83 crores and those of silver to Rs. 8400 only against no exports in April 1937.

The shipments of raw cotton declined from 36566 tons to 24920 tons, of wool raw from over 1 million lbs; to over 1/2 million lbs; of manganese ore from 13108 tons to 6230 tons while those of seeds increased from 10215 tons to 32466 tons, of twist and yarn from over 1 million lbs: to over 2 1/2 million lbs. The heavy decrease in the exports of Indian produce was almost entirely due to reduced shipment of cotton raw to Japan, Belgium, Germany, and the U.K., of grey and coloured piecegoods to Burma and of wool raw to the U.K. There were however larger shipments of linseed to the U.K. and Egypt, for orders).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs.33.64 lakhs as against Rs.58.77 lakhs in April 1937, the decrease being chiefly due to reduced shipments of raw skins to the U.K.—A.P.

SHOLAPUR DAY ON SATURDAY

Bombay Workers' Support To Cawnpore Textile Strike

A mass meeting was held on Sunday at Naigaum under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. More, when speakers urged the workers to observe Sholapur Day on the 28th instant.

A resolution congratulating the Cawnpore workers on their brave stand was passed at the meeting.

Mr. More said that thirteen Labour workers were imprisoned in Sholapur for the observance of the All-India Political Prisoners' Day. The release of political prisoners was a major issue with the Congress and the U. P. and Bihar Ministries had created a deadlock over the issue. At last Imperialism had to bow down to the cause espoused by the popular Ministries.

Not only were the workers in Sholapur imprisoned but they had to resort to a hunger-strike, it was alleged, owing to treatment in jail.

He hoped the Bombay Congress Ministry would retrieve the grievous error of arresting their political workers in Sholapur, who had mobilised 14,000 workers to support a popular cause and to strengthen the Ministry in carrying out their pledges to the people.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya said in Cawnpore the workers had to resort to a general strike to get the increased wage recommended by the U. P. Government Textile Enquiry Committee.

APPEAL TO B. P. C. C.

The Cawnpore Congress Committee and volunteers stood with the workers. He hoped in Bombay also the B. P. C. C. would stand by the workers in their struggles and thus help building of a strong United Front Movement against Imperialism.

Mr. Donde regretted that even under a Congress Ministry's regime "political" should be treated in the same manner as "criminals". He hoped that Congress would not give cause to any such misunderstanding.

CAWNPORE STRIKE

Mr. Bhise, the President of the B. G. K. U. (Red Flag) moved the following resolution.

"This meeting of the workers of Bombay congratulates the 40,000 workers of Cawnpore, who are waging a fight for a just wage and congratulates the Cawnpore Congress Committee for supporting the Majdur Sabha of Cawnpore in its fight.

The meeting also urged the U. P. Ministry to enforce the recommendations of the Cawnpore Textile Enquiry Committee Report and calls upon the workers everywhere to support the struggle of the Cawnpore workers.

The meeting further protested against the enforcement of section 144 in Cawnpore and demanded its withdrawal.

Mr. Bhise also appealed to the workers to muster strong on the 10th anniversary meeting of the B. G. K. U. (Red Flag) on the 29th instant at the Kamgar Maidan.

Mr. Tambitkar also spoke.

DROP IN BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

BOMBAY, May 22.

The Collector of Customs has issued the following on the Foreign trade of Bombay, for the month of April 1938:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of April 1938 amounted to Rs.10 14 crores showing a fall of Rs 3.32 crores from the figures for the same month last year. This fall was mainly due to smaller arrivals of merchandise and treasure, and to reduce shipments of both Indian produce and manufacture and foreign merchandise and gold.

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs.5.72 crores showing a fall of Rs.1.17 crores as compared with figures for April 1937. Imports of gold amounted to Rs.5.43 lakhs as against Rs. 20.39 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 1.54 lakhs against Rs. 2.72 lakhs in April 1937.

The total export value of the exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs.3.02 crores showing a fall of Rs. 88.8 lakhs from the figures for April 1937 Exports of gold amounted

(Continued in col. 3)

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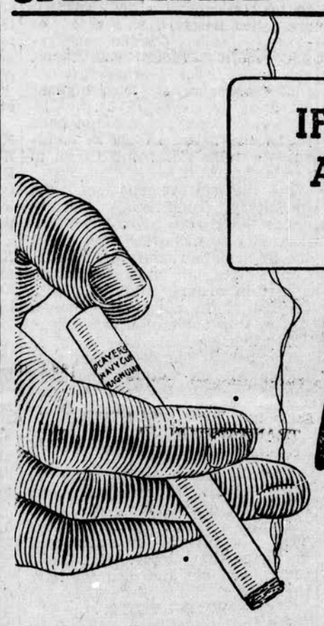

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 9, 1994.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 22, 1357.
Parsi: Adar 20, 1307.
Hightide: 5.51 18.07.
Lowtide: 0.19 11.32.
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 9m.

SHOLAPUR DAY

The G. I. P. Railway Union, it is learnt will observe the 28th May Sholapur Day at all its centres on the line.

TABLIGHUL ISLAM CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary writes:

The Bombay Tablighul Islam Conference will be held from May 27 to May 30 daily at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), when several well-known Ulemas, leaders and speakers will attend the Conference. Seth Haji Omar Ahmed Matcheswala of Dhoraji will perform the opening ceremony.

"THE GEOGRAPHY OF NISTI"

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Geography of 'Nisti'". All Parsees are cordially invited to attend.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "The Yasna Ceremony".

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. A. S. Trollip will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Safety" tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above Association Hall at Grant Road Opposite Railway Station East.

V. M. C. DISPENSARY

During the month of April 1938 the total number of patients treated in the Dispensary was 782 among them the number of new admissions was 230. The average daily attendance was 30.

BASIC ENGLISH STUDY CIRCLE

Mr. P. R. Rao will read a story written in Basic English on Wednesday (25th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. in the T. S. Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, under the auspices of the Basic English Study Circle. Mr. P. O. Upadhyaya will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The King and the Chorus Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Menaka and her Indian Ballet and Orchestra." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Wide Open Faces". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sweet Devil". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Gay Birds". Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Nigah-e-Kamil". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Man-Mohan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Wells Fargo". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"International Settlement". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Souls at Sea." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Members wishing to stand as nominees for the membership of the Managing Committee of the above Union for the year 1938/39 should send in their names duly filled in the nomination paper sent to them, and forward the same to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, 1A, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Fort, before 31st May, 1938.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF BAHA'IS

To celebrate the 94th Anniversaries of the Declaration of the Bab and also that of the birth-day of Abdul-Baha, a public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when M/S. M. H. Ilmi and H. M. Manji will speak on 'The Bab' and 'The Dawn of a Brighter Day' respectively. Mr. A. M. Soheili will preside.

MENAKA RECITALS

Shows at popular prices Madame Menaka will give three more recitals at the Capitol from to-day (Monday) at popular prices, viz., Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and As. 9.

There will be one show to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., and two on Tuesday at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON ISLAM

Bombay Protest Against Allahabad Paper

(From A Correspondent.)

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, held on Friday last a resolution protesting against and condemning the attack on Islam and its Holy Prophet by the "Madari", of Allahabad was passed. It also requested H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor and Government of U. P. to take strong action on the publisher and the editor of that paper.

The meeting empowered the Hon. Secretaries to forward the copies of the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of U. P., and Hon. Premier of U. P., Hon. Mr. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim, Hon. Mr. Kidwai, Chaudhry Khaliq Uz Zaman, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. S. C. Bose, Gandhiji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President Jamiat Ulema Hind, head of all Shubban Al-Muslimeen at Cairo and to all the leading newspapers.

MATHERAN NOTES

(From A Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 21.

The unveiling ceremony of the portraits of Messrs. S. L. Panday and B. S. Chenoy, at the Municipal meeting hall Matheran took place on Saturday evening. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Noorie, Minister for P. W. D., who was to have presided, Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S., Collector of Kolaba took the chair.

The opening speech was made by Rao Saheb N. G. Agaskar, J. P., Joint Honorary Secretary of the Memorial Fund Committee.

Light refreshments were served after the unveiling ceremony. The Band of the Bombay Musicians played select music for the occasion.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOBBY HOWES
Singing and Dancing with
JEAN GILLIE
IN
"SWEET DEVIL"
A bright and snappy musical comedy

LINE CLEAR FOR SHAMDASANI

Nimbkar Withdraws From Girgaum Contest For Corporation

Mr. R.S. Nimbkar writes:—

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani having raised an objection, impeaching the validity of the nomination of Mr. A.V. Sabnis on the ground that as a pensioner of the Bombay Municipality, he is disqualified for being elected a Councillor, I have been advised by mutual friends to give a line clear to Mr. Samdasani by withdrawing from the contest to ensure that Mr. Shamdasani who has been validly nominated, shall be deemed as elected, the nomination of Mr. Sabnis being invalid by reason of the aforesaid disqualification.

Mr. Samdasani being a friend of Labour, I have no doubt in my mind that he would give tangible proofs in supporting the cause of Labour, for which I stand.

Should an election take place, I would appeal to all the voters of 'D' ward to give their solid support to Mr. Shamdasani, who is an indefatigable public worker.

While withdrawing from the contest, I sincerely thank the Press and the voters of Girgaum, who gave, or promised to give, me their valuable support."

THUNDERSHOWERS IN DECCAN AND MYSORE

POONA, May 22.

The monsoon continues active in the region from the Andaman to the head of the Bay of Bengal and there has been widespread rainfall all over the belt from northeast Assam to Orissa with scattered thundershowers in rest of northeast India.

Scattered thundershowers also occurred in the Deccan, Mysore, west coast and west Central India.

Temperatures remained high in the region from northwest Frontier to western Himalayas and were low in and around Bihar.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.34 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees 0.7 (above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees 1.8 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 92 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.04 inches.

U. P. Congress Supports Cawnpore Strikers

MOVE FOR BOYCOTT OF PRODUCTS OF RECALCITRANT MILLS

LUCKNOW, May 22.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, which met here this evening under the presidentship of its Chairman, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, passed a lengthy resolution on "Cawnpore Labour," after a protracted discussion.

The Committee, while noting deep regret that the workers of Cawnpore have declared a general strike without giving due notice to their employers and against the advice of their own leaders not to declare such a strike and without waiting for the United Provinces' Government's decision on the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee's Report, realises that the workers had great provocation as continuous victimisation of their active workers which made them feel the need for taking urgent action to protect their interests, and congratulates the workers for their self-imposed discipline.

HELP STRIKERS.

The resolution further emphasises the necessity for maintaining a peaceful atmosphere and calls upon all the Congress Committees and the public to give the strikers every assistance in their struggle.

The Committee records its appreciation of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Report, approves and endorses the recommendations, recommends to the Government to accept the principle underlying the proposals and recommendations contained in the Report, and to give effect to such of the recommendations as can be adopted immediately.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

The Committee hopes that the employers will revise their previous decision and adds that the events that have taken place (declaration of a general strike, etc.) are results of the employers continuing to persist in their hostile attitude by refusing to accept the Government's decisions on the Inquiry Report.

The Committee further opines that it may be necessary to consider measures for reorganisation of the textile industry in the Province, with a view to introducing a more stringent State control.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who drafted the resolution, opposed all the amendments that were brought forward. Eventually, all the amendments were defeated.

COUNCIL OF ACTION.

Through another resolution, the Committee requested the Council to form a Sub-Committee to remain in touch with the Cawnpore situation, to advise, help and assist and to consider the question, if necessity arises, of recommending to the Council to institute boycott of products of such factories and mills as may refuse to accept the decision of the Government in regard to the recommendations of the Labour Inquiry Committee. —United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Morning glory. 7-15 Tarabai. 7-30 Light varieties. 8-10 Flute recital. By Indo Deb. 8-15 B. S. Rawat. 8-30 Afzal Husain. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Delhi listeners' choice.

p.m.

1-0 Song and dance programme.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 Instrumental duet. 6-10 Majeedanbai. 6-50 Nach gat on Sarinda. By H. Husain. 6-55 Afzal Husain. 7-10 Tarabai. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-10 All about death. Talk in Hindustani by B. Dass. 8-30 Taboot. A comedy. By Ishrat Rehmani. 9-0 Heer Ranjha. News, weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Light orchestral concert. 10-0 Memshaib v. Khansama. Talk by R. E. R. Mitton. 10-15 Light orchestral concert. (contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & III
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Tarabai. Majidanbai. 8-15 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Darbari. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes in Delhi I. 10-15 Tarabai. 10-35 Afzal Husain. 10-45 Ram Parshad. 10-55. News.

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

11-30 Indian recorded music.

p.m.

12-55 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 European recorded music.

p.m.

TRANSMISSION II

5-30 Shahjahan. 5-50 Air Trio. 6-5 Dinanath of Surat, geets. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 My point of view. Talk in Marathi by N. S. Phadke. 7-45 Shahjahan. music. 8-0 One night of sorrow. Musical composition by Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-10 Dinanath of Surat. Gujarati ghazal. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 Latest film hits. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Gulam Mustafa. 9-30 News 9-45 John Wesley. Talk by W. E. Tomlinson. 10-0 Agnes Barrett: Pianaforte recital. 10-20 Olive Morgan: Soprano. 10-30 Symphony night.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Primo Scala's Accordion Band. 12-56 A vocal recital. 1-16 Music of eric coates. Weather. 1-36 Come with me to zoo. 2-6 Gramophone records. 5-36 For countryside. 5-36 Betar orchestra. By T. N. Dey. 5-46 Amodini: Toppa Bengali. 6-1 Sova Kundu. sitar solo. 6-21 Amodini. 1-36 Bhishmadev Chatterjee. 7-21 Binapani Mukherjee. 7-36 Betar orchestra. 7-51 Should Society girls join cinema? Discussion between Leela Desai and Provabati Devi Saraswati. 8-6 News, weather (Bengali). 8-21 Binapani Mukherjee. 8-36 Zamiruddin Khan. 9-1 Commercial news, weather report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Roy Smeck and Serenaders. 9-36 Eastern Island and theory of its origin. Talk by C. F. Hooper. 9-51 Recital of Welsh songs. 10-6 Gracia Duveck 10-21 Violin recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Shamim Begam. 6-0 Kashkaol-i-Akhtar. 6-10 Zubaida Begam. 6-30 Hour with villagers. 7-30 Shamim Begam. 7-45 Nursing. Talk in Hindustani by Bilqis Samad. 8-0 Aurton-ki-Duniya 8-8 Readings from famous books. 8-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 8-25 Mel Milap ke Tarige. Talk in Hindustani by Raziya B. Abdul. Wadood Khan. 8--35 Zubaida Begam. 8-45 Co-education. Debate in Hindustani. For: Begam Safdar. Against: Begam Aslam. 8-52 Hamid Parosi. 9-0 Shamim Begam. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 John Wesley. Talk by Rev. J. Aubrey West. 10-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-20 Zubaida Begam. 10-45 A duet. By G. A. Khan Gwaliori and Zubaida Begam.

Lahore Programme

VUL 726 metres, 1,086 kc/6

p.m.

6-0 Mubarak Ali Khan. 6-15 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 6-30 Siraj Ahmad. 6-35 Mubarak Ali Khan. 7-0 For the countryside. 7-30 Vocal and instrumental music. 8-15 Benares. A talk in Hindustani by B. M. Dattatrya. 8-30 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 8-45 Inayat Husain and Rashida Begam of Lahore. 8-50 Ustad Falusa. 8-55 Classical music. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Epidemics. Talk by Dr. M. Yaqub. 10-0 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 10-20 Classical music. 10-40 Inayat Husain. 10-45 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 10-55 Inayat Husain and Rashida Begam. Duet.

Lucknow Programme

p.m.

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s

6-30 Naresh Chandra. 6-55 Sultan Jahan. 7-15 Lucknow artists. 7-25 Kumari Venu Ranade. 7-45 Battle of Samugarh. Talk in Hindustani by M. A. Alvi. 8-0 Mujaddid Mian. 8-25 Sultan Jahan. 8-50 Mujaddid Mian. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mujaddid Mian. 10-0 Kumari Venu Ranade. 10-20 Naresh Chandra. 10-40 Sultan Jahan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 In town to-night. 8-0 Selections from Messager's Operattas. 8-30 Pianoforte recital. 9-0 Friends to tea. 9-30 News. 9-50 It happens every day.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR KABUL

SIMLA, May 20.

Advices from Kabul indicate that arrangements are being made for starting a civil broadcasting station there. It is expected that the station will be in operation by the end of the year.—United Press.

MISS CONTRACTOR IN AUSTRALIA

Visits Educational Institutions: Speaks Of Bombay's Congress Ministry's Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

AUSTRALIA, (By Air Mail).

India and Indian topics are much in the limelight in the Australian Press, due to the presence of an Indian woman educationist in the person of Miss Navajbai Contractor who visited several places there, viz., Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Canebera, the national capital of the Federal Government. She was in Australia for over a month and visited several educational institutions and studied the country and its people. Her visits aroused keen interest in everything Indian, she was asked to broadcast some news about India and her varied activities.

She spoke on the radio, on the night of 10th instant at Melbourne, on the Bombay Congress Ministry, the good and useful work for the amelioration and betterment of the lot of the general public, its help towards encouraging and advancing female education, its concern for the masses, village industry, etc. She also referred to the appointment of a woman Parliamentary Secretary to the Congress President (Mrs. Hansa Mehta).

ENQUIRY ABOUT MAHATMA

Miss Contractor was plied with questions by Press representatives who came to interview her to say something about Mahatma Gandhi, about whom they had read in the Australian papers, that of late he has not been keeping quite good health.

At different places, she spoke on different subjects and was congratulated for enlightening them on India.

The Australians were exceedingly good and kind and hospitable to her and gave her quite a stranger there, very good time in every respect.

She is returning to India on 4th June by "Strathallan".

A PRESS COMMENT

The "Sun News-Pictorial" of Melbourne in its issue of May 10th says as under:—

"A picturesque figure on the deck of the 'Cathay', which arrived from London yesterday morning, was Miss Naja Contractor in her pale yellow sarong and embroidered sari. She chatted about her many interests in India, while several other arrivals also talked of India.

How she manages to cram so many interests into her life is a mystery which even Miss Contractor herself cannot answer. She comes from Bombay and is doing the round trip in the 'Cathay'.

"She is a graduate in Arts of the Bombay University, of which she is also a Fellow—the first Indian woman to be appointed a Fellow in the Arts Faculty—she is a Justice of the Peace, one of the 12 Honorary Presidency Magistrates, started by Lady Lumley, wife of the present Governor of Bombay, and it is doing excellent work to raise funds to build hospitals and sanatoriums."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail.	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp).	6 15	23 00
Calcutt. Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutt. Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punja' Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	3 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Late hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday, 7-15 a.m

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001," for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WEEK-END FATALITIES IN CITY

A quarrel between two barbers at Crawford Market on Sunday night was stated to have resulted in one being stabbed fatally Sultan Ahmad, who was removed to the G.T. Hospital, with a big stab-wound in the heart, succumbed to it soon after admission. The suspect is stated to be absconding. The Pwdhonie Police are making inquiries.

FELL ON GROUND AND DIED

While cleaning the window of his room at Wardon Road on Sunday evening, Kazi Musa Kazi Yusuf slipped his foot and fell on the ground. He died. Inquest will be held on the body on Monday (today).

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

While allegedly crossing the railway lines at Charni Road Station, a Railway employee, named Balwantsingh Kupnayalsingh was knocked by a running train and killed on the spot, on Sunday night. The police are making inquiries.

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JUNE LANG
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938

PROGRESS OF WARDHA SCHEME

The Wardha scheme of education is making slow progress, which is natural enough considering the difficulties in its way due to its revolutionary character. Official recognition has so far been accorded to it only in the Central Provinces, though it is not clear to what extent the present schools will be reorganised on the lines of the new scheme. In Bombay official recognition is delayed by the fact the Special Committee appointed by Government to report on the scheme has not yet submitted its recommendations. Bihar, too, has its own Committee to reconstruct the entire system of education in the province. As the different grades of education, primary, secondary and collegiate, are more or less inter-connected, it seems possible a lead from Bihar is awaited by all other Congress provinces before radical action is taken in only the primary grade on the lines of the Wardha scheme. Moreover, the scheme is yet to be examined by an All-India body, appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education and including several of its champions, like Premier Kher, who is the Chairman, Pandit R. S. Shukla, the C. P. Minister of Education and Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Chairman of the Wardha Committee. This body is to consider, in addition to the Wardha scheme, the Wood-Abbot Report and other relevant documents such as the reports of committees appointed by Provincial Governments like Bombay and Bihar. The report of this All-India body will in its turn be considered by provincial Governments, which fact also may prevent any hasty but irrevocable action with regard to the Wardha scheme. It thus appears that it will be many more months before the scheme is adopted on a large scale even by the Congress Governments.

Make A Beginning

The recognised supporters of the scheme, however, are intensely active. In accordance with the resolution of the Congress an All-India Education Board has been established with Dr. Zakir Hussain as its President and this body has appointed various committees, for propaganda, educational research, formulation of detailed curricula, etc. A delegation consisting of Sjts. J. B. Kripalani, Kakasaheb Kalelkar and E. W. Aryanayakam is busy interviewing, on behalf of the Board, the Ministers of various Provinces. The efforts of the Board may enable at least Congress Ministers to make some beginning with the new scheme, however modest, without any delay. It should be possible, for instance, to introduce some suitable craft work on a small scale in many selected primary schools. That will, on the one hand, enable the public and teachers to realise the possibilities of this activity in schools and, on the other, bring home to them the difficulty of devoting to it undue attention at the expense of all other subject. Similarly, we do not see why there should be any delay in introducing Hindustani as a compulsory subject in the upper primary and lower secondary schools under Congress Governments.

Wanted Literacy Plan

There is another very important and separable part of the Wardha scheme which should not be allowed to be in the least neglected through pre-occupation with the whole. That is the imparting of literacy to all illiterates, young and old. It is unnecessary to discuss here the poser, which is more important, literacy or the knowledge of a craft. The people should have both. Indeed, the former has some special claims that it has a practical as well as a cultural value and a literate man can to some extent educate himself through books and periodicals. All Congress Governments realise the importance of literacy and some special efforts are being made in Bihar and U. P. to promote it. But there seems to be a tendency everywhere to make success in this matter depend wholly or mostly on non-official assistance. Such assistance is certainly valuable. But Governments, particularly Congress Governments, should formulate schemes of wiping out illiteracy in a few years, with or without non-official assistance. Success in this matter should not be made conditional on private enterprise.

A Creditable Record

The Bihar Cabinet is a little behind the other Congress Governments in issuing its review of work done since it took charge of administration. Its record of achievement within this period, however, is as encouraging and progressive as that of any other provincial administration. Indeed, considering the many special handicaps under which they have to work, Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha and his colleagues are entitled to the warmest congratulations upon their achievements. Bihar is mainly an agricultural province and one of the most pressing tasks awaiting the Congress Ministers was tenancy and agrarian reform. The various measures that have been already put into force have gone a long way in affording relief to the peasantry. The Sugar legislation and the Bihar Moneylenders Bill have been particularly welcomed by the agriculturists and the Ministry is energetically tackling the question of rural indebtedness. Bihar, of course, is the first to launch a mass campaign against illiteracy under the guidance of the Education Minister, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and its progress in this direction is being keenly watched throughout the country. Bihar has also taken a lead in popularising Hindustani by appointing a Committee to prepare books and syllabus and dictionaries in Hindustani. It has also appointed a Committee of distinguished educationists under the chairmanship of Prof. K. T. Shah to reorganise the entire system of education from the primary to the university stage. In other activities like the release of political prisoners, the extension of civil liberties, labour amelioration, etc., the Bihar Government is marching shoulder to shoulder with other Congress administrations. And it may be confidently expected that the promise of various constructive programmes given in the past months will be more than redeemed in the near future.

Sanctions Against Japan

The Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign which recently met at Geneva has made an appeal to the people of the world to help China in her hour of agony. The leaders of the Peace Campaign rightly believe that the initiative for world peace lies neither in the puppet-show of the League of Nations nor in the hypocrisy of the Powers, but in the moral fervour of the people at large. They, therefore, make a triple appeal for helping China by loans and otherwise, for agitating for sanctions against the aggressor and lastly for imposing a rigorous boycott on Japanese goods. The efficacy of a strong boycott has been proved once again in the recent revelation of the Zanzibar decrees. Such an economic blockade, moreover, can be imposed unofficially, and it is, therefore, the easiest and most effective of sanctions. It is to be hoped that a regular campaign will be launched in this country on these lines, thus giving a lead to the rest of the world.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, was the centre of a good deal of interest at the recent Court. He first became the cynosure of all political eyes when he was observed in a long conversation with the Prime Minister.

Later, after the diplomats had bowed to the King and Queen and they were all ranged in line according to seniority, the order of precedence brought M. Maisky side by side with the Italian Ambassador, Count Grandi.

The two Ambassadors were seen to be in deep and apparently earnest conversation.

Non-Political

Neighbouring diplomats strained their ears as hard as they could without straining their manners. And the tension eased considerably when the word "debu'ante" was overheard and it became clear that the conversation of these two "dictator" Ambassadors was strictly non-political.

Anonymous Friend

I hear that an anonymous friend contributed towards the cost of Haile Selassie's visit to Geneva.

The money was sufficient to defray the expenses of the ex-Emperor and the whole of his delegation. The friend concealed his identity under the initials "I.M."

Sir Dalziel Kelly's horror of discovering that the Lord Chancellor's woolsack is stuffed not with wool, but with horsehair, is shared by some of the peers. Representations have been made to the Office of Works and the possibility is being considered of restuffing the Woolsack with wool next time it needs attention.

For the present, however, daily reports of proceedings in the Lords should start:—

"The Lord Chancellor took his seat at—p.m. on a horsehair seat upholstered in red."

No one at the Office of Works knows which Lord Chancellor first sat on horsehair. The change must have come when the original symbolism of England's dependence on the wool trade had lost its force

Though horsehair sounds less yielding than wool, the change was presumably made for the Lord Chancellor's comfort. Possibly one of Lord Maugham's predecessors found an all-wool woolsack too conducive to sleep

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the American Ambassador, adhered to his decision that he should not wear knee-breeches at Court.

Instead he wore ordinary evening trousers.

Not so the civilian members of his Embassy's staff. They all wore the regular knee breeches which, though sanctified by centuries of tradition, are viewed with such suspicion by the Middle West's spiritual descendants of the "Sans Culottes" of the French Revolution.

Exemption

Mr. Kennedy would have liked to be less conspicuous and to have attired his staff in the same supposedly democratic garb as himself. But the Court exemptions in this matter of dress have been extended only to the Ambassador himself.

Mr. Kennedy's desire to shield himself from the charge of "flunkeyism" achieved the somewhat paradoxical result that the only trousers at last night's Court were those worn by himself and by some of the less important waiters.

Enthusiasm

This story is being told about a certain politician. He employs an Austrian servant whose efficiency is only equalled by her enthusiasm for the Nazi cause.

When the politician went to his bedroom he found his pyjamas carefully laid out—with the right arm of the jacket raised.

Many people have always felt abashed when at great assemblies they have heard members of that Empire on which the sun never sets singing with fervour—

Wider still and wider
Shall thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty,
Make thee mightier yet.

During recent years some have thought that it was anything but tactful to blare such ambitions abroad—ambitions, moreover, not now widely held,—and they have hoped that Elgar's fine music might be wedded to better words.

Perhaps the lesson has already been learned. There was some sign of it at the Conservative women's rally at the Albert Hall yesterday when the organist was playing a voluntary before the meeting began. At the first notes

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Air Armament Muddle

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday, May 14.

I have referred more than once to the serious anxiety that has been produced in the country at large by information that has been steadily leaking out to the effect that the rearmament programme of the National Government is being carried out in a most wasteful and incompetent manner. The dissatisfaction with the Government on this score has been directed primarily against the Air Ministry. Lord Swinton, the Air Minister, has frequently been the target of attack during the last few months and Mr. Chamberlain has invariably stood by him. Both the Civil and the Military branches of Air organisation in this country have been the subject of anxious inquiry and discussion and every few weeks the topic breaks out into the headlines. The whole question came to a head this week when both the Liberal Party and the Labour Party tabled motions in the House of Commons demanding the most thorough investigation into the whole question as it is one that vitally affects the security of this country.

The attack on the Government was led by Sir Hugh Seely, a Liberal M.P., who alleged that 'planes ordered over two years ago were still undelivered. While 340 Hawker Hurricanes were ordered in June 1936, to-day there are only 28 in service. Similarly with the Spitfires, orders for these were first placed in March 1936 but to-day there is only one in being. Sir Hugh went on to say that Germany was organised to produce between 400 and 500 aeroplanes per month, whereas in this country one of the largest firms considered it pretty good if two or three 'planes were turned out by them. When the next war started, Sir Hugh said, they should need production of 30,000 aeroplanes a year, which could never be had unless there was a thorough reorganisation of the whole system of production.

A Perpetual Muddle

The leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr. Attlee, pressing for a public inquiry into the whole position, charged the Government with having made an entirely wrong estimate of the air capacity of Germany. Mr. Attlee said that according to his information the guns now in use in the Air Force were obsolete and there are only a few being used. He had also been informed that there had been trouble about getting cartridges for them There had been at the Air Ministry a continuous struggle between the different departments with the result that the whole position was in a perpetual muddle. Mr. Attlee added that air expansion had been haphazard with constant changes of programme and no uniformity. At present not only had they not got air parity with Germany, but they were going further away from it every month. Earl Winterton, who spoke for the Government, Lord Swinton, the Air Minister being in the Upper House, announced that large orders for planes had been placed in recent weeks and promised that there would be a considerable expansion before the end of 1940. It was generally felt, however, that the Government's defence was quite unsatisfactory and at least three different motions will be discussed next week with the object of forcing the Government to set up a committee of inquiry. The Labour Party motion has been phrased in such a manner as to exempt it from the danger of being regarded as a vote of censure, because in view of the dissatisfaction that prevails amongst the Government's supporters, the Opposition believes that its motion would have the best chance of being carried if it secured the support of all those who agree with it irrespective of party lines. It is announced, however, that the Government will treat the motion as a vote of censure and the chief Whip of the Government Party has been ordered to issue a three-lined Whip compelling the attendance and obedient support of all the Conservative and other "National Party" members to march behind the Cabinet in the division lobby.

One trivial but amusing example of the kind of muddle that appears to be prevalent has recently come to light. A heavy gun was wanted in Malta The gun was made in England and a ship was chartered. Then somebody discovered that there was no crane in Malta big enough to lift the gun. And the Admiralty, accordingly, ordered a crane. After a few months' delay, the crane was ready, and ship, gun and crane set out for Malta. They arrived safely enough, but when the covers were taken of the hold it was found that the crane was packed under the gun it was meant to lift. So the ship had to be sent to Southampton to be unpacked.

Cabinet Changes

Even Tory papers are agreed that both Lord Winterton and Lord Swinton have put up a very unsatisfactory performance in the face of criticism. There is nevertheless an anxiety lest dissatisfaction with these Ministers should in any way endanger the stability of Mr. Chamberlain's Government. It appears, however that Lord Swinton is likely to precipitate matters for, he has handed in his resignation and from the comings and goings on at No. 10 yesterday, it is evident that Mr. Chamberlain is being driven to consider the necessity of reorganising the Cabinet. Matters have been brought to a head further by the death of Lord Hailsham. Mr. Ormsby Gore's father. Mr. Ormsby Gore, who is the present Colonial Secretary will therefore, be automatically translated to the Upper House. In any case, Mr. Chamberlain has been contemplating getting rid of the Colonial Secretary, whose record, particularly with regard to Palestine, has done little to increase the prestige or strength of the Government. Among Mr. Chamberlain's visitors yesterday were Earl Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare. It is rumoured that Sir Samuel might be invited to clear

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IL DUCE'S MOVE

We are not surprised that Signor Mussolini is indignant in connection with the Spanish situation. It appears from the latest reports that the Republicans have upset his calculations. The rebels evidently need more assistance to be able to conquer the Government. Signor Mussolini is determined to give it to them. For this purpose he is preparing the ground. This is partly the reason why he fell foul of France in his Genoa speech. And this is why he has countered the announcement of a meeting of the non-Intervention Committee with the declaration of a grand Empire wide demonstration in favour of Franco. It is significant to note that according to a Rome message "the demonstration will reveal the Duce's determination that General Franco must win." The Duce, thanks to Britain's "realism" proposes to kill two birds simultaneously. He will send more men and munition to Franco And having made a scapegoat of France he will seek to isolate that country still more from Britain.

THE STORM GATHERS

No weather prophet could have predicted that the storm which is gathering thick and fast over Czecho-Slovakia was so immediately imminent. That it was inevitable was undoubted. But it was not expected just yet. What has happened to provoke it? One reason appears to be Herr Hitler's desire to catch the Democracies unprepared as to the attitude that they have to adopt 'vis-a-vis' International Fascism. For it is a fact that, thanks to British diplomacy, the democratic powers have no clearly defined policy much less is there any solidarity among them. Herr Hitler wants to take advantage—if he can—of this position. And a new factor has suddenly emerged which makes the situation favourable to a coup. That factor is the serious Franco-Italian tension. Morally encouraged by, indeed, armed with, British realism Signor Mussolini is seeking to bully and blackmail France. Signor Mussolini's attitude is a serious menace to the security of France on two of her frontiers immediately, to say nothing of its long range consequences. This attitude Signor Mussolini has adopted because, we repeat, he knows that Britain under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain, will remain neutral as between France and Italy.

WAR CAN BE AVERTED.

And Herr Hitler appreciates the possibilities of, to him, an interesting situation. With Signor Mussolini compelling Czecho-Slovakia's greatest ally to concentrate anxious attention on her own security, the Fuehrer probably thinks that he has been presented with the gift of an opportunity to strike at Czecho-Slovakia. With that idea he is pursuing the tactics, which every one knew he would, of precipitating an internal crisis and then intervening with his armed might. The crisis has been duly created and there are troop movements not only in Germany but also in countries allied to Germany, namely, Poland and Hungary. But Czecho-Slovakia is not Austria and she will fight back and with her may fight—inspite of their other preoccupations—her two allies. This is a likelihood which has not escaped Herr Hitler entirely. But what makes him hesitate still more to take the risk is the vagueness of the British attitude. Will Britain remain neutral or join France? The question will be answered by whether Britain takes a firm and definite stand or not. A European war can be averted provided Herr Hitler is left in no doubt that Britain will support France and Czecho-Slovakia.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

The creation of a special prohibition department on the eve of the introduction of prohibition in Ahmedabad is to be welcomed. The department will be placed in the charge of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, who has intimate knowledge of the local situation. The new organisation will be of great help in launching and conducting educative propaganda. The ultimate success of prohibition depends not so much on the coercive processes of law as on the voluntary co-operation of the public. It was the total absence of the latter which brought the American dry era to an ignominious end. We are glad to note that our Ministers are not losing sight of this essential aspect of the situation. Even in Salem, the Madras Government is trying its best to maintain enthusiasm by various methods, educative and recreative. The latest report coming from that district is most encouraging and we trust that Bombay, too, will be able to report the same success in the near future.

Tailoring For The Educated Unemployed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Tailoring is not a bad profession for educated people. As every one rich or poor needs clothes this profession will always pay as long as the world lives. With the influence of Western civilization India has become a fashion loving country. Fashionable Indians want to wear smart and well tailored clothes and hence the need of scientific tailoring. The Punjab has set an example in this respect for other Provinces to follow. Tailoring colleges could be set up in every Province at Government cost where educated unemployed could be engaged and trained for the profession. The student turned out by such a college will be able to support himself and will never have to worry about employment. India to-day is in the slough of economic depression. The educated unemployed is a drag on the society. And the introduction of vocational training is the imperative need.—Yours, etc.

U. N. KHAN.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Hitler: "Germany is always ready to defend her honour and her existence.

British Statesman. "The Entente is always ready to make a long speech for the honour and existence of its Allies."

—"Nebelspalter,"
(Switzerland).

* * *

Referring to the Cawnpore Employers' attack on the Labour Enquiry Committee, Acharya Narendra Dev draws attention to the fact that "Even the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad, has not been spared."

But what else are the poor chaps expected to do when the distinguished Chairman seriously interferes with their divine privileges of 100 per cent. proprietorship over the industry, its finances and its wage slaves?

* * *

Apropos of the Indo-British trade talks, didn't we say that the Government of India would come to the rescue and fill the growing "wide gulf"? Yes, we did.

And yes, they have. An Associated Press message says that Sir M. Zafrullah having duly intervened, there have been sudden developments which were summed up rather aptly by a delegate thus "there has been a landslide in Simla, as according to newspaper reports there has been in Darjeeling, but the traffic is not blocked."

So that's that for the time being

* * *

Mr. Asaf Ali's resolution in the Delhi Municipality favouring a non-official Chairman was postponed for six months owing to strong opposition by certain members

It is interesting to note that the leaders of the opposition are leaders of the Delhi Muslim League.

* * *

"If all constitutionalists unite—agreeing to differ on communal matters—they will send a new pulse beating through the country".

—"Pioneer"
of Lucknow.

Which pulse may duly be opened at various places through communal riotings. Our confrere must think again.

* * *

Independence for India without a navy and money to build one, can only mean Abyssinian impotence....." solemnly warns the same paper.

So let us thank God for British "Realism"?

* * *

The British Ambassador in Berlin has been assured that German troop movements are just "normal troop movements which always occur at this time of the year and troops are only engaged in normal peace time duties."

We seem to remember some such assurances were given some time ago in another connection, too.

* * *

But there is really nothing contradictory between German assurances and their undoubted militarist intentions.

As a matter of fact these assurances are a hint that Britain and France are expected to help the objective of troop movements as peacefully as in Austria

* * *

"Reuter's correspondent toured the frontier from Cologne to Treves and saw no sign of military mobilisation or movement of troops"—Cologne message.

If he had, he would most probably have been sent to some—er health resort for the good of his nerves and his eyes.

* * *

Herr Henlein, we note, was in Vienna when the trouble started.

He must have gone to take some tips from Dr. Seyss-Inquart. But the trouble is that Benes and Hodga constitute quite a different proposition altogether.

* * *

Tale of the Day.

The cinema actress called on her old manager, and said—"I'm so glad to see you again. Allow me to introduce my husband."

"Ah," said the manager, "always a pleasure to meet any husband of yours."

Zrullah's Intervention Fruitless

Conerce Member To Fly To ndon Early In June To Conclude Talks

ROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, May 22.

understand that the Indo-Lancashire negoons have definitely broken down. It is expe that the Indian unofficial advisers will hander their final statement to-morrow to the Govoent of India explaining their viewpoint.

have reason to suspect that the reason why ncashire delegates have adopted the pres surprising attitude—demanding much moran what they are prepared to give—is that as a resort they presumably exercise pressure thro the British Government in London on the ernment of India.

It ifficult however to see how Government of India can oe the considered views of thnofficial advisers and come an agreement with Lanca Any such agreement is boo be construed by Indian opinion as a direct challe to it—and with the lessonanzibar fresh in their mindould be foolish on the part e London Board of Tradeek to force any agreema India without its conseanyway it is necessary for tdian public to be watchfuld see that no undue press excercised from London luence the Government of Inagainst the advice of their unoffadvisers.

I ome resentment here againe interested propaganda whas found its way into certation of the press. There is no in the report that differepf opinion between the repritives of the cotton ground others are responsible ne hitch. The fact is thatan representatives, despite varying interests, have throt acted together. It is also true that Indian millownave kept back any material mation. "We have laid all ards on the table," said one strialist to me to-day.

Tatistical position is that Indnills can produce four thoi million yards annually anddlooms about 1500 millionds. As against this impare seven hundred millionds. As India is already bouy agreement to Japan, thee consideration to be bon mind is that India shoot be forced with accumu of stocks or driven to thecessity of curtailing producin order to oblige Lancas

ZULLAH'S FUTILE NTERVENTION

SIMLA May 22

TUnited Press" definitely uncnds that Sir Mahomed Zafn Khan's intervention to bripout a settlement of the texnegotiations has not produce desired result and talks bet the Indian and Lacashire delons have broken down. Stants by both the parties arected to be issued to-morrow

I understood that the brown of the textile negotia would not hamper the Indtish trade talks proceedingween the Government of Indrough their official delegate Commerce Member, assisby the panel of unoffcial ads, and the Board of Trade.

I believed that His Majesty'vernment will, in due course, make a statement assuring Indian cotton interests of their desire to have larger offtake of Indian cotton.

The "United Press' understands from unofficial sources that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, the Commerce Member, will fly to London in the first week of June to conclude the trade talks which have been proceeding between the Governments of both the countries for over 18 months.

In spite of the Simla breakdown, informed circles appear optimistic about the final outcome of an Into-British Trade Agreement based as it will be on the advice of the Indian advisers. —United Press.

DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Churchill's Memorandum Released

LONDON: May 20.

Details of the plan for the creation of a Ministry of Supply, drawn up by Mr. Winston Churchill two years ago and sent to Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defence, were issued by Mr. Churchill last night.

Sir Thomas Inskip was appointed to co-ordinate Defence on March 13, 1936 and Mr. Churchill sent him a memorandum on June 6, 1936. It has now been made public with Sir Thomas Inskip's consent, Mr. Churchill stating that "it has bearing upon the present defence discussions."

In the memorandum Mr. Churchill expressed the view that the office of the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence comprised or unrelated and wrongly grouped functions. The first step therefore, was to separate the functions of strategic thought from those of material supply in peace and war.—B O.W.

JAP. ADVANCE CHECKED?

HANKOW, May 22.

Chinese reports claim that the Japanese advance along the Lunghai Railway has definitely halted, and that in a severe counter-attack the Chinese forces have recaptured Laihuang station east of Langfeng. It is understood that the main body of Chinese troops in the Hsuchow area, including the crack Central Government divisions, withdrew from Hsuchow before the Lunghai Railway was cut.—Reuter.

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WILL IT MEAN GERMAN INTERVENTION?

(Continued from Page 1)

what less cloudy. The attitude is based on the latest pieces of information and absence of further irritating incidents, in addition to the effect, which the Press and political circles believe to have been caused in Berlin by the British demarche.—Reuter.

PRAGUE EXPLAINS SHOOTING INCIDENT

LONDON, May 22.

The shooting of the two Sudeten Deutsch by the Czech Police occurred at the Frontier Town of Eger. Both were killed.

Prague officials explain that the men on motor-cycle refused to halt when challenged.

Investigation has opened.—Reuter.

BERLIN SURPRISE AT LONDON STATEMENT

BERLIN, May 22.

A declaration issued here expresses surprise at the statement made in London with regard to the Sudeten German Party's demand for guarantees before negotiations with the Czech Government, that the British Government's view is that guarantees obviously form part of the negotiations.

The declaration says that the British Government overlooks the fact that the so-called cordial reply of the Czech Government to the 'Demarche' from London is in direct contradiction with the real situation in Czechoslovakia and proceeds to refer to the "terrorisation and provocation" of Sudeten Germans and the death of two motor cyclists at Eger.—Reuter.

"HEIGHT OF MENDACITY"

BERLIN, May 22.

A semi-official commentator declares that the Czech 'Communique' dealing with the Eger incident was the "height of mendacity" and suggests that it is a case of deliberate murder.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER

PRAGUE, May 22.

An appeal for the maintenance of public order was broadcast semi-officially to-night.

Czech quarters think that Germany may demand satisfaction for the shooting of the two Sudeten Germans at Eger.—Reuter

FRENCH AND BRITISH OUTLOOK AT ONE

PARIS, May 21.

M. Bonnet received Sir Eric Phipps and the Czechoslovak Minister. It is presumed that Sir Eric acquainted M. Bonnet with the trend of to-day's conversations between Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Von Ribbentrop at Berlin.

Diplomatic and political circles are now less nervous over the international situation as a result of the Henderson-demarche." It is emphasised that the French and British outlooks remain at one.—Reuter

WHY RESERVISTS WERE CALLED

PRAGUE, May 22.

The Foreign Minister, M. Krofta, to-day received successively the British, German and French Ministers and explained that as the troops had to be sent to the frontiers to maintain order, the reservists were called up purely as a precautionary measure to keep order in the towns during their absence.

The Sudeten German Party 'Communique' describes the calling up of the reservists as dangerous and illegal because it originated from the General Staff who are not entitled to deal with public order.

The "Communique" asks the population to remain calm.—Reuter.

TROOP CONCENTRATION DENIED

BUCHAREST, May 22.

Reports of concentration of Rumanian troops on the Czechoslovak Frontier are most emphatically denied semi-officially.—Reuter.

GRAVE CONCERN CONTINUES

LONDON, May 21.

Grave concern continues in London, respecting the Sudeten German problems, in Czechoslovakia," says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

"There is no confirmation of the rumours that the Polish and Hungarian troops are massing on the Czechoslovakian Borders, but the closest watch is being maintained on the attitude adopted by Warsaw and Budapest.

The British Government is satisfied that, in making the arrangements to negotiate with Herr Henlein, the Czechs have made constructive response to the Anglo-French appeals for orderly and peaceful settlement.

The British Government feel that they have done all in their power, to impress upon Prague and Berlin the importance of maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

Rebel Hopes Upset

Spanish Govt. Forces Are Now Stronger: No Quick Finish As Expected

HENDAYE, May 21.

For the fourth week in succession snow and rain continue to intensify the ordinary horrors of war for the troops battling among the Labyrinthine valleys on the Teruel Front.

With the capture of Escriche, ten miles north-east of Teruel, the nationalists have breached another section of the Maginot Line which the Republicans built with their headquarters at Corbelan.

The capture of the village of Aresdelmaistre further east, it is claimed, has given the nationalists complete possession of the road running from Teruel to the coast.

STRONGER AND BETTER EQUIPPED

The Republican army, concentrated in a triangle between Teruel, Sagunto and the sea, is now stronger and better equipped than when the nationalist push towards Valencia began a month ago.

There is increased activity of Republican aviation and artillery in marked contrast with their virtual impotence during the national advance.

Much war material, including columns of tanks and lorries, is credibly reported to be reaching the Government of Spain across the French Frontier.

While there is less doubt than ever in Nationalist Spain of General Franco's ultimate victory there is less anticipation of a quick finish than at the time Lerida fell and little expectation of a sudden collapse on the other side.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEAT HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

In Soccer, Scotland beat Holland by three goals to one.—Reuter.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO SARDAR

Leaders Arrive For Deccan States' Peoples' Conference

SANGLI, May 22.

All Sangli was up early this morning to accord an enthusiastic reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President elect, Deccan States Peoples' Conference who arrived here this morning accompanied by his daughter Maniben, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Mr. A.B. Lathe, Finance Minister, Bombay Government. The Sangli station was thronged by large crowds long before the train steamed in. On arrival Sardar was garlanded by Mr. J.A. Arwade and Mr. Shikare, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee and Sardar Murarao Desai

THE PROCESSION

Amidst cheers and cries of "Vallabhbhai Patel-Ki-Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai." Sardar Patel boarded a wooden chariot drawn by 28 bulls and was taken in procession through the streets of Sangli. The procession was preceded by a hundred Muslim volunteers of the Sangli Muslim Jamiat Sangh and a band party. The roads were watered and huge arches erected at junctions.

SYMBOL OF "AHIMSA"

The procession terminated at the Conference Pandal where Sardar Patel unfurled the National Flag. Sardar Patel unfurling the tri-coloured National Flag before a large gathering explained the significance of the flag.

Emphasizing the doctrine of non violence and truth, the Sardar said the Indian National Flag not only represented freedom of the country but also the principle of 'Ahimsa'. 'Ahimsa', he continued, was not weapon of the weak, but that of the strong.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande opened the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition arranged in connection with the Conference. He urged that the people should encourage village industries for by so doing the poverty of the masses could be liquidated to a great extent and the evils inherent in industrialisation would also be prevented. Over 600 delegates representing 22 states have arrived to attend the Conference which commences this evening.

MESSAGES

Numerous messages wishing the Conference a success, including those from Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B.G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, Mr. Aney M.L.A., Mr. V.D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pundit, have been received.—A. P.

Sardar Justifies Congress Attitude 'vis a vis' States

No Antagonising Of Princes, He Assures

STATE SUBJECTS URGED TO ORGANISE AND UNITE

SANGLI, May 22.

"The aim of Congress is to secure complete Independence for India. Therefore, the attention of Congress is directed towards that struggle alone. It could not possibly direct its attention, and consequently weaken itself, by participating in Indian States affairs", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presiding over the twelfth session of the Deccan States Peoples' Conference this evening.

Over five thousand people, including many Kisans and representatives from 22 States in the Deccan attended the Conference.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED

Justifying the Congress attitude, "vis a vis" Indian States, Sardar Patel said that the Congress had faith in effecting a change of heart in the Princes. He agreed that there existed some States where misrule and tyranny prevailed. Their autocracy was protected by the Paramount Power with which Congress was fighting. He appealed to States subjects to organise and strengthen themselves for achieving their rights and privileges, and carry on struggle on the lines laid down by Congress, namely, Truth and Non-Violence. He pointed out that the position which Congress enjoyed to-day was the result of continued struggle and sacrifice made by Congress all these years.

The Sardar thought whatever rights the Congress had secured to-day acted as a stimulus to the States Peoples' awakening.

NO ANTAGONISING OF PRINCES

Referring to Mysore, the Sardar said whatever achievement was there it was due to the Mysore peoples' organisation and sacrifice. Incidentally he refuted the suggestion that Congress leaders visited Mysore to curry favour or for any other benefits. He reiterated is was not the intention of Congress to antogonise the Princes. He hoped that the Mysore Durbar would usher in

(Subhas' Informal Discussions With Congress Workers On Page 12)

such reforms and would serve as an example for other states to copy.

Mr. Patel made an impassioned appeal to the State subjects to carry on constructive programmes, such as the spread of khaddar, removal of untouchability, and revival of village industries.

As regards Federation he reiterated the Congress opposition to it.

He advised the States People, while passing resolutions at the Conference, they should take into consideration the strength of their organizations, and base them on their ability to act up to the resolutions.—A. P.

From Feudalism To Democracy

TRANSFORMATION OF SIAM

Suffrage For All: Mass Literacy Campaign & Co-operative Farming Societies

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"SIAM IS MAKING REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS UNDER THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY REGIME WHICH SUCCEEDED KING PRAJADHIPOK'S ABSOLUTIST GOVERNMENT", says James A. Mills, correspondent of the Associated Press of America, who has just arrived in Bombay after a survey of conditions in Siam.

"The people are at peace and apparently contented." Although King Prajadhipok who is now living quietly in retirement in England, is still popular among the masses in Siam. There is no openly expressed desire for his return. The new constitutional Government seems to have met all the reasonable desires of the people. It is a new, rejuvenated Siam, stronger, more liberal, democratic and independent than ever before.

UNDER TRIUMVIRATE.

"The Premier, Colonel Phya Bihol, who with the Foreign Minister, Luang Pradist, and the Defence Minister, Luang Bipul Songgram, form a sort of beneficient triumvirate, is well-liked and trusted by the people. Abroad, Colonel Phya Bihol is generally referred to as a "military dictator". This is entirely a misnomer for, the modest, mild-mannered, but firm retired army officer is anything but a dictator. He hates force and violence, and has no use for any Government that invades the rights and liberties of the people.

NO JAPANESE ADVISER.

Mr. Mills declared that reports circulated abroad that Siam is now under the domination of Japan, are utterly false. He explained that there is not a single Japanese adviser in the entire Siamese Government and there are no Japanese officers training the Siamese Army, Navy or Air Force. The story that Japan is building a huge strategic maritime canal across the Isthmus of Kra, in Southern Siam, for the Siamese Government to offset Britain's great naval base at Singapore, is a pure myth, he declared.

"I went over the whole Kra District", said Mr. Mills, "and found nothing but inpenetrable jungles, elephant paths and chattering monkeys.

Mr. Mills referred to some of the recent reforms effected by the Revolutionary Government, which he said had transformed Siam a feudalistic, reactionary state into a modern democratic regime, in which the King (now a minor in Switzerland) had only nominal power.

BALANCED BUDGET

"The Government has balanced the budget", said Mr. Mills. It has instituted a great number of reforms in every department of the administration of this formerly backward country of 16,000,000 people. One of the most salutary achievements has been the abolition of hundreds of parasitical princes from Government posts. These royal relatives, often quite incompetent, held office only by reason of their noble birth, and fattened on the state treasury. They have now been replaced by well-educated civil service employees who receive only modest salaries.

"Having as its keystone the policy of friendship with all nations, the new Government has concluded during the past year no less than 12 treaties with foreign Powers. These treaties bind Siam with these nations, not only in peace, friendship and commerce but abolish extra-territorial rights which some of these Powers formerly exercised in Siam under the monarchy.

Under the new treaties, Siam's full sovereignty is recognised as well as her financial jurisdiction over all sources of internal revenue. The right of Siamese courts to try civil and criminal cases involving foreigners has also been territorial rights in Siam. As a result, England's position in Siam was never higher than it is today.

CO-OP. FARMING SOCIETIES

"The heavy financial burdens of the people have been relieved by the introduction of co-operative farming societies, somewhat similar to those in India. The chief benefit conferred by these newly established organisations in Siam rests in the emancipation of the small land-owner from the clutches of usurious moneylenders, a condition which is prevalent throughout Siam's predominantly agricultural population. Under the new system, these co-operative societies assume the debts of their members, aid in marketing crops, and are permitted to borrow money at nominal rates of interest from State banks.

THE DEFENCE

"In view of the disturbed state of the orient, the new Government in Siam has found it wise to strengthen its army, navy and air-force, in order to be prepared against any possible invasion. military expenditures for the current year, however, represent only one-fifth of the total National Budget, while 11 per cent. is devoted to education. By contrast, Japan during the last several years has allotted more than half of its national revenue for war purposes, and only a traction for education.

10-YEAR PLAN

"Among the various reforms introduced by the new Government in Siam which directly benefit the people, may be included universal education. Because of the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing under the monarchy, the Government has decreed that suffrage for all Siamese men and women shall automatically go into effect after the masses have had the benefits of ten years of education under the new constitutional regime.

"All schools, including those in rural districts, now require the study of English or French, in addition to the native language. Hundreds of new schools are being built throughout the country. School teachers are being trained, and Siam is looking forward to a new era of culture and education

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

"Co-incident with these improvements by the new Government large areas of heretofore isolated jungle provinces, are being opened up to modern trade by extensive road-building. The Government's already excellent railway system is being expanded.

"Through the retirement and pensioning of hundreds of useless princes of the enormous royal family, whose maintenance constituted a heavy burden on national resources, it has been possible to divert their salaries to useful enterprises benefiting the people. Dozens of other economies and retrenchments have been effected.

"Widespread reforms and improvements have been introduced into the country's agriculture, sanitation, irrigation, medical service and opium suppression. Indeed it may be said that Siam under the new Government, which is largely run by young men who received their education in the liberal institutions of the United States, England and France has made more progress during the past few years than at any period during the past century.

This is the opinion of the majority of Englishmen, Americans and other foreign nationals residing in Siam. Moreover a remarkable feature of the sweeping changes made in this Asiatic country by the new regime, is that they have been achieved with virtually no blood-shed and with no disorder.—A.P.

ENGLAND BEATEN BY SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, May 22.

In Soccer, Switzerland beat England by two goals to one

This is England's first defeat by Switzerland, who recently only drew 1/1 with Germany.—Reuter.

Davis Cup

ZAGREB May 22.

In the second round Davis Cup, first singles Mitic (Yugoslavia) beat Butler (Great Britain) 6/2 6/4.—Reuter.

Britain's Bid To Befriend India

Federal Scheme May Undergo Changes

VICEROY'S MISSION TO LONDON

States Representatives To Be Elected By People

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, wants that the Federal Scheme should be brought into operation in India before the end of 1939. The British Government is anxious that its representative in India should prepare the ground for the early introduction of Federation and is prepared to make the necessary changes in the Government of India Act 1935, consistent with its recent change in policy towards India's aspirations.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIA ACT

Amendments of certain sections of the Act and assurances regarding the use of certain other provisions in it by the Governor-General, might change the attitude of Indians towards the Federal Scheme and make it possible for the British authority to introduce Federation by the end of 1939.

This is what I gathered from talks with responsible politicians who are in the know of things and are fully conversant with the inside story of what transpired between Lord Linlithgow and Indian politicians in March and April this year at the Viceregal Lodge. The Viceroy was a silent listener to what the Indian leaders told him about the Federal Scheme and what alterations in the Act, would make it acceptable to Indians. He took down elaborate notes and promised to place the different view points before Whitehall, when he went on leave to England.

UNCERTAIN SITUATION

In view of the uncertain political situation in Europe and in the Far East, Britain is anxious not to have a discontented India. The visits of Lord Lothian and Lord Samuel, who got a first-hand knowledge of men and things, have done a great deal to remove the misconceptions that Whitehall seemed to have entertained about Indian politicians, especially about the working of Federation when inaugurated.

Apart from what these two British politicians gathered from personal conversations with politicians of different schools of thought, Lord Linlithgow himself established contact with those politicians who count in the country. His invitation to Mahatma Gandhi was a stroke of statesmanship and he to-day knows first-hand what are the changes in the Constitution that would satisfy the biggest political organisation. It may be interesting to note that Mahatma Gandhi made it clear to the Viceroy during his first interview that he was speaking in his personal capacity, though the Viceroy must be knowing by now that the personal view of Gandhiji to-day will be the declared view of the Indian National Congress.

Only two subjects were touched during the first interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy and they were the Bengal detenues and the changes in Federal Scheme, if it was to be acceptable to Indians. Even during this interview, the Viceroy took down elaborate notes and did not express any view on any question.

WILLINGDON AND MAHATMA

It would not be out of place to record here an incident which occurred years ago, but which has not found its way to the newspapers. After the Civil Disobedience movement was suspended in 1934 and the Congress sweeped the polls at the Central Assembly elections, Lord Willingdon, the then Viceroy, who twice refused to grant interviews to Gandhiji, was extremely anxious to meet the Mahatma before he handed over charge to his successor. He spoke to several mutual friends and wanted them to arrange an "accident" meeting between himself and Gandhiji. One while Gandhiji was in Delhi a well-known figure in the social life of Delhi arranged a Party, to which he invited Mahatmaji and Lord Willingdon. The former accepted the invitation, but a few minutes later he came to know that Lord Willingdon was also attending the Party. He sent a note to the host regretting his inability to attend the Party as he "did not want to embarrass His Lordship". And so the noble Lord left the Indian shores without having had the opportunity of meeting the greatest man in the country with whom he seemed anxious to make up.

It was left to Lord Linlithgow to undo what Lord Willingdon had done and he took the earliest opportunity to request Gandhiji to see him. A contact was established and it is stated that these two correspond with each other privately and exchange notes on many topics. The Viceroy also met several other politicians and was able to know for himself that the present Federal Scheme would not be touched even with a pair of tongs by Indians. The outcome of these interviews seems to be the change in the attitude of Whitehall which to-day is not as adamant as it was a few days ago about the introduction of the Federal Scheme.

POPULAR DEMANDS

Gandhiji and other leaders who saw the Viceroy are reported to have informed him that changes in the Government of India Act regarding States' representation in the Federal Legislature; Defence policy, Foreign Affairs and control over Finance, would alter the Indian attitude towards Federation. They wanted that the 125 representatives of States on the Federal Assembly and the hundred and odd representatives of States on the Council of State should be elected by the people of the States and not nominated by the rulers. The Council of Ministers should have control over the Defence policy, Foreign Affairs, and Finance of the Federal Government.

My enquiries go to show that there is every likelihood of the Act being amended in so far as it refers to States' representatives. I have it on reliable authority that the Government of India has already moved in the matter of amending the Act so that the representatives of States shall be elected by the people of the States or State Legislatures, with the proviso that the Ruler of the State concerned will have the right to disqualify the candidature of anyone who, in his opinion, will not safeguard the interests of the States. With a view to become as effective Federal Units as British Indian Provinces, the States have already begun introducing reforms. Reforms within the States, will form an essential part of the amendment of the Act in this connection.

The provision for separate electorates to the Federal Legislature from the British Indian Units, may also be amended, if the present negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League to arrive at a Communal Settlement fructifies. The system of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats would be the result.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

As regards sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Act, which refer to defence, ecclesiastical affairs, external affairs, special responsibilities of the Governor-General and his special responsibility regarding financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, there may not be any amendments. But the Secretary of State or the Viceroy will make a declaration, that the Governor-General will not use these responsibilities against the advice of the Council of Ministers. In matters of Defence, Foreign Policy and Financial Policy, "ad hoc" Committees of Federal Legislature will be set up and the Governor-General will introduce a convention that he will not do anything without consulting the "ad hoc" Committees.

This will mean that though the Governor-General, like the King of England, has vast powers, he will use them, like the King, only according to the advice tendered to him by the Council of Ministers and not otherwise.

If the above amendments in the Act are made and the necessary assurances are forthcoming, there is a possibility of Federation being inaugurated in 1939. The Congress and the Muslim League, the two main political organisations in the country, which are opposed to the present Federal scheme, may not then boycott the Federation.

Heading For Crisis?

Ahmedabad Share Bazar Dispute Again

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

Two parties of the local Share Bazaar are mustering their forces for the final battle, about 45 operators have sent a requisition for a general meeting for considering the question of removing a number of shares from the forward list, including Calicos.

Meanwhile, bull operators have summoned friends from Bombay, who brought about the recent compromise, by which it was agreed that these shares should not be removed from the forward list.

The dispute will first come to a head at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and also at a general meeting. Some quarters anticipated that a final settlement will only be reached after reference to a court of law.—A.P.

Berar Letter

CONGRESS & LOCAL BOARDS

Mr. Biyani's Successful Election Tour

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, May 19.

As the dates of the elections to the Municipalities and Local Boards are drawing nigh, election activities and efforts in that direction are being reinforced every day. To-morrow is the day fixed for filing nomination papers for the Local Board Elections in Akola District and consequently entire atmosphere in the whole district appears to be surcharged with activities.

BIYANI'S TOUR

The Hon. Mr. Biyani with other Congress workers was busy touring Akot and Daryapur Talukas for the last two days in connection with his election campaign. He visited Akot on the 16th and had informal talk with the Congress leaders there in connection with the impending Municipal election. from Akot, he proceeded to Anjangaon where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the people. In the evening he addressed Khalar Circle Conference held at Kokarda in Daryapur Taluq and was attended, among others, by Vir Wamanrao Joshi and Mr. Nathe, Congress M.L.A., from Amraoti District.

DEWAS PRINCESS' PROMISE

On the 16th Mr. Biyani addressed at a meeting at Bhandaraj. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was that it was attended by Miss Prabhawati the Princess of Dewas (senior) who is in Berar at present, promised to contribute her mite and help the Congress movement. After finishing Bhandaraj meeting Mr. Biyani addressed meetings at Sategaon, Chincholi, and at Yawada.

Mr. Biyani will visit Yeotmal on the 21st and will be back in Akola on the 22nd in order to attend the Buldana District Election Board meeting.

Amalner's Support To Cawnpore Strikers

AMALNER, (By Mail.)

(From A Correspondent.)

At a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Amalner held under the auspices of the local Girni Kamgar Union, a resolution was passed strongly condemning the Millowners of Cawnpore in refusing to accept the recommendations of Labour Enquiry Committee and warmly supporting the Cawnpore workers on their brave stand.

Another resolution condemned flogging in Bijapur jail and demanded the release of all politicals.

SUCCESSFUL END OF CLOVE BOYCOTT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Zanzibar and the Indians in that Protectorate on 4th instant. It is a very long and complicated affair. Some of the conditions are such that, unless worked in a liberal spirit, they might lead to considerable hardship and harassment of the commercial community. The most important point gained by the Indians under the present agreement is that the water-tight monopoly established and operated by the Clove Growers' Association for the last four years has been abolished as the Indian exporters have been conceded the right to buy 50 per cent of their requirements directly from the growers at prices which would be a matter of private arrangement between the buyers and the growers.

A COMPROMISE

The Agreement may be fairly described as a compromise whereby the Indian commercial community has regained more than 50 per cent of its trading rights which had been taken away from them by the 1934 and subsequent legislation. It is certain that if the Government of India had not so hopelessly submitted to the dictates of the Colonial Office, some satisfactory solution of our difficulties would have been found long, long ago. It is equally certain that if the Congress had not come to our rescue by preaching and enforcing the boycott of cloves all over India, we would never achieve the present agreement. Congress took up our cause at a time when it appeared to be almost beyond redress, particularly as the censure motion in the Central Legislative Assembly had been defeated and the Government of India had obtained the Assembly's approval for an agreement which the Zanzibar Indians had already repudiated and refused to act upon. It is hoped that those honorable members who voted against the Congress Party's censure motion now realize what awful disservice they did to their countrymen in Zanzibar.

LESSON OF ZANZIBAR

The case of Zanzibar is a glaring example of the treatment which the Indian subjects of the British Empire receive in the British Colonies and Protectorates at the hands of the British Government and its agents.

But for the brave fight put up by the Zanzibar Indians at tremendous self-sacrifice, it is more than probable that a number of legislative and administrative measures in Zanzibar but also other parts of the British Empire subjecting the Indian residents there to further disabilities and restrictions.

MOST SUCCESSFUL WEAPON

The Zanzibar fight once again proves that in fighting the British Imperialism the most successful weapon in the hands of an unarmed and helpless nation like the Indians is an economic one.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the Government of India have made amends for its past remissness by sending out to Zanzibar an able and energetic officer like Mr. Bozman whose mediation has been crowned with success.

LEADERS THANKED

Throughout our grim struggle we have received most valuable help and advice from the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and its worthy Chairman, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who has stood by us through thick and thin. We can never be too thankful to him.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have taken the keenest personal interest in our affairs. With the instinct of true statesmen they at once perceived the exigency of placing economic pressure upon the Zanzibar Government and with that object organized the successful boycott of cloves.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji has rendered our cause great service by securing the co-operation of local clove dealers and importers. The firm of Vallabhdas Tejpal the largest importers of cloves in India have throughout the boycott period scrupulously abstained from importing any cloves. They have cheerfully borne their loss of trade and thereby set a great example to others.

TRIBUTE TO PRESS

I shall be lacking in gratitude if I left out the Indian Press led by the "Bombay Chronicle" The Press in India has given all possible publicity to our grievances and helped to make the boycott movement popular.

The last but not the least in the list of our active sympathisers are the Congress volunteers who did duty as pickets at the Port Trust Wharves in Bombay.

This fearless and brave band of volunteers, both males and females, led by Abdul Rehman Mitta was subjected to most inhuman and brutal treatment at the hands of ruffians and hooligans who had been specially hired in large number, by greedy and unpatriotic importers to clear the banned cloves from Customs godowns. These volunteers showed an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice and they did not allow a single bale of clove to pass them. The name of our friends who have helped us without coming into the lime light is legion. To all these I offer most grateful thanks on behalf of their countrymen in Zanzibar.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

In conclusion I may expres the hope that the terms of the present agreement would be carried out with fairness and impartiality and that nothing would be attempted to further curtail the trading rights conceded to the Zanzibar Indians under the said agreement."

Cairo Letter

Syrian Ban On Arabic Dailies

Abyssinian Empress's Arrival

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Dr. Tawfik Rushdi Arass, the Turkish Foreign Minister has arrived in Constantinople from Egypt after signing the new Turko-Egyptian treaty of alliance with the Government of Egypt.

It is rumoured here that Kamal Attaturk has been confined to bed owing to a sudden change in his health.

The Government of Syria have issued an order banning the entry into Syria of the three Arabic dailies, "Albilad," "Albayrout" and "Albashir" of Byrout.

It is understood that Ali Maher Pasha, the Chief of Royal Palace will leave Egypt shortly for Continent on three months' leave. Kamel Bendari Pasha will act as the Chief during the absence of Ali Maher Pasha.

The Empress of Abyssinia has arrived in Egypt from Jerusalem and was accorded a warm reception by the people and the staff of the Coptic Church at Port Said. She was accompanied by the Prince Asfa Wasen and two attendants.

After staying six days in Egypt Her Majesty will proceed to Port Said, thence to sail for London.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

of "Land of Hope and Glory" the audience instinctively rose to its feet, but it was seen that only a minority sang the words and that few of those on the platform did so.

A Chamberlain Story

Mr. Chamberlain told Conservative women in London the story of how his father, living in London with his parents, became fascinated by chemical experiments, and one day thought it interesting to see what would happen if he buried a charge of gunpowder in his mother's rockery.

The experiment was a great success. The rock garden went up in the air, and Mr. Chamberlain's father was called into the parental study, where he explained that he had bought the gunpowder with 3d. borrowed from a school friend.

Corporal punishment was administered and Mr. Chamberlain's grandfather commented: "Remember what I am about to say to you. I have punished you not because you blew up your mother's rockery, but because you have borrowed money you have no means of repaying".

Assam Public Service Commission

SHILLONG, (By Mail.)

The "United Press" reliably learns that the Retrenchment Committee that is now in session here for some days past has uptil now made several important recommendations with regard to the Public Service Commission and the Revenue Tribunal.

The Committee is reported to have agreed to the proposal that if there be no legal bar the Public Service Commission of Assam shall consist of only one member instead of three members (including the Chairman) as at present arranged

It is also gathered that this being a matter falling within the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor acting in his discretion, the Committee would request him to consider the proposals favourably in the interests of economy.—United Press.

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RELEASE CHAURI CHAURA PRISONERS

Cawnpore Public Meeting's Demand

CAWNPORE, May 22.

At a largely attended public meeting held here to-night, which was addressed amongst others by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a resolution was adopted demanding the release of the Gulati and Chauri Chaura prisoners and other politicals

SUPPORT TO STRIKERS

The meeting condemned the attitude adopted by the Cawnpore textile employers towards the Labour Inquiry Report, and expressed sympathy with the strikers in their plight. It also urged Government to accept the findings of the Report and if the employers stand in their way, nationalise the Cawnpore textile industry through necessary legislation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the audience, deprecated communal riots and stated that they were due to a section irresponsible Press.

Panditji referred to the complicated international situation and exhorted the public to make a scientific study of the same.

He also made mention, in the course of his address of the Cawnpore textile situation and appealed to the public to help the strikers.—United Press.

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CAWNPORE STRIKE

Employers To Blame For Ugly Situation

Narendra Dev's Call To U. P. Govt. To Implement Rajen Babu Committee's Findings

LUCKNOW, May 19.

Acharya Narendra Deo, the Socialist Leader, in the course of a statement to the Press on the Cawnpore general strike, blames the employers for the ugly situation that has developed in Cawnpore and urges upon the Government to act with determination in giving effect to the recommendation of the Labour Enquiry Committee.

In the course of the statement he says:

While one wishes very much that the workers of Cawnpore had seen their way to postponing the strike, one can hardly wonder at the attitude they have adopted in view of the extremely unreasonable attitude of the employers. For the ugly situation that has developed in Cawnpore the employers are entirely to blame. The absolutely unjustifiable conduct of the employers in rejecting the very modest recommendations of the Committee has put the workers in this excited frame of mind. One could hardly conceive of a document less likely to secure peace than the memorandum which the employers have addressed to the Government. They have not only rejected the findings of the Committee which can in no sense be characterised as immoderate or unreasonable, but have charged the Enquiry Committee with incompetence and partiality for labour.

EVEN RAJEN BABU NOT SPARED

Even the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad, has not been spared. Babu Rajendra Prasad is not only universally honoured for his ardent patriotism and supreme sacrifice for the national cause, but also for his balanced judgment, strict impartiality and fair-mindedness. He is not connected with any labour organisation, cannot be accused of any Socialist views or even of subscribing to the creed of Trade Unionism. It is a well-known fact that he is an adherent of the peculiar labour policy formulated by Mahatma Gandhi believing more in conciliation, arbitration and mutual adjustment of the interests of capital and labour and with an emphasis on negotiation rather than strikes for the redress of the grievances of the working classes.

NO ENEMY OF CAPITAL

Again Mr. Shiva Rao, though an official of a labour organisation, is well-known for his moderation and sobriety and is no enemy of Indian capital. The third member of the Committee, Prof. Rudra, on their own showing, seems more inclined towards the capitalist than the labour point of view. And yet they have found it possible to cast aspersions on the competence and impartiality of the Committee.

THEY KNEW IT.

Of course, the Congress Government, being a people's Government would naturally like to formulate a pro-labour policy. There is nothing wrong in this. As a matter of fact the Committee was appointed to implement the promises made at the elections. The employers knew this at the time they agreed to the appointment of the Committee. But this did not mean that their minds were made up before they started I might mention here in passing that in declining to serve on the Committee I had anticipated the tendency of the capitalist class to prejudice a good case by these unfair methods. I did not wish to let the capitalists of Cawnpore exploit my being a Socialist to the detriment of the working class.

PROVOCATIVE ATTITUDE

In such a situation produced by the provocative attitude of the employers why should we wonder at what the workers have done? And what else could the leaders have done. I am glad that they have accepted the decision of the workers and are at their posts, leading the fight. Their place is with the workers, right or wrong. Any other course would have amounted to a betrayal of the working class. The non-co-operation of the workers would not have helped the cause of peace either. I hope they will lead the strike struggle in a disciplined manner and see that the movement remains peaceful inspite of provocation. It is encouraging to note that Congress and Muslim League leaders have also pledged their support.

GOVT. MUST ACT NOW

I hope the Government will keep its mind cool and its nerves steady. Law and order must be maintained but the workers must also be guaranteed their right to carry on a peaceful struggle for the redress of their wrong and grievances. The tendency to panic on the part of the local authorities must be checked. There must not be an undue restriction of civil liberties and no repression or suppression of legitimate strike activities. But above all, the Government must speedily make up their minds. They can yet save the situation by accepting the findings of the Committee without any further delay. That is the only possible dignified answer to the insolence of the employers. They have rejected the report in the hope of being able to cow down the Government and compel it to whittle down its proposals. This the workers will not stand. They are out for a fight. If unnecessary suffering has to be avoided, the Government must act now and act with determination. It has the example of the Congress Governments of Bombay and C.P. before it. The findings of a Committee presided over by our distinguished leader Babu Rajendra Prasad, are eminently reasonable and if they are given effect to at an early date they will not only help in the speedy restoration of normal conditions in establishing industrial peace in Cawnpore, but will be welcomed by the general public.—United Press.

Terms Of Zanzibar Agreement

(Continued from page 12)

obligation to supply a greater percentage than the prescribed minimum.

The prescribed minimum percentage for the season 1938-39 shall be 50 per cent. and shall remain in force thereafter unless altered in the following manner, that is to say any subsequent alteration of the minimum percentage will be prescribed by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council will come into force immediately, but must be subject to confirmation by Legislative Council within twentyone days and failing confirmation shall become inoperative.

In the event of the above minimum percentage of Grade I, for India destinations only, not being available from the Clove Growers' Association the deficiency may be made good by supplying the required quantity of the new intermediate grade referred to in paragraph 11.

TO CONSULT INDIANS

It is not the intention of Government to increas this minimum percentage of 50 per cent. except in the event of emergent necessity and then only after consultation with the Indian commuity.

If it should be found necessary to increase the prescribed minimum percentage above the rate of 50 per cent., the Clove Growers' Association will buy existing stocks of cloves offered by dealers and exporters up to a quantity which bears to the amount of estimated existing stocks the same proportion that the increase above the rate of 50 per cent. bears to 50 per cent. For cloves so bought the prices for each quality to be paid by the Clove Growers' Association shall be determined by a boad of arbitration on which there will be Indian representation, with reference to the estimated losses, to holders of stocks consequential upon the increase of the prescribed minimum percentage; provided, however, that the prices so determined shall not exceed the Clove Growers' Association's selling prices for the appropriate grades current at the time when the increase of the prescribed minimum percentage took effect.

14. In the event of Government being satisfied that the stocks held by the Clove Growers' Association are becoming reduced below 3 1|2 lakhs of frasilas so as to endanger its capacity to supply the necessary percentage of exports to exercise effective control of prices overseas the Government may order that no producer may supply cloves to any purchaser except the Clove Growers' Association. This order shall be rescinded as soon as the stockholding position has been re-established.

15. The Clove Growers' Association will not sell f.ob. but will sell ex-bulk only. The packing of cloves bought from the Clove Growers' Association shall be done by exporters in Clove Growers' Association godowns and cloves shall be removed direct from those godowns to the wharf for shipment. In the event of any exporter desiring to remove small quantities of graded cloves, which he has bought for export, from the Clove Growers' Association godown to a godown in the town for the purpose of mixing he must apply to the Agricultural Department for a permit to do so and must comply with such regulations regarding the custody and inspection of the cloves as that Department may determine. In such cases inspection and branding for export may be carried out in the exporter's godown. He will be required to pay a fee for these services.

16. With reference to paragrapn 13 it will be necessary for each exporter to maintain a quantity account by settlement periods with the Clove Growers' Association by grades showing the amount of each grade shipped by him which has been obtained from the Clove Growers' Association and the amount obtained from other sources. The settlement periods will be for two months terminating on the 31st August, 31st October, 31st December, 28th|29th February, 30th April and 30th June.

CONTRACT NOTE

Before the export entry in the Customs in respect of any shipment is passed the exporter must produce a contract note specifying that he has purchased, or engaged by making a cash deposit of 15 per cent. to purchase, from the Clove Growers' Association the statutory percentage of cloves according to grades in respect of his shipments since the last settlement day.

In the event of his failing to ship the cloves on or before the next settlement day after he made his deposit, the deposit will be liable to forfeiture and it will be open to the Clove Growers' Association to sell the cloves to other exporters. It is agreed that the exporters bind themselves in such circumstances to export all such cloves before the first next settlement day without credit to their quantity accounts, that is to say, such cloves will not count against their prescribed minimum purchases from the Clove Growers' Association.

17. The transport scheme outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Government Memorandum No. 12962|77 published on the 3rd March 1938, will be introduced. The Government will appoint a Committee, upon which the Arab and Indian communities will be represented, to draw up the details of this scheme.

18. The Government will invite the Indian National Association, acting in consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, to submit a panel of names from which the British Resident will select Indian representatives to serve upon the Board of Management of the Clove Growers' Association and upon the Advisory Committee.

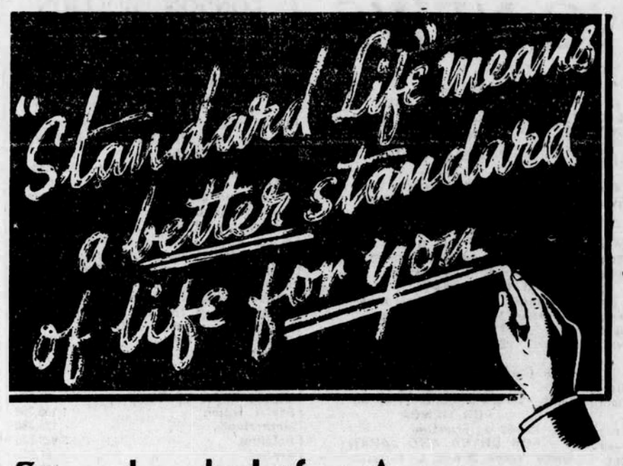
19. It is agreed that the difference between the Clove Growers' Association's declared buying prices in Zanzibar and Pemba should be a figure which represents the actual costs incurred in handling, insuring and transporting cloves from Pemba to Zanzibar. The Board of the Clove Growers' Association in conjunction with Indian and Arab representatives shall without avoidable delay examine the basis on which the present costs have been calculated and determine what difference in price would be reasonable.

FAMILY BUDGETS OF MADRAS WORKERS

MADRAS, May 19.

The Madras Government have received a report from the Statistical Officer attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, containing the results of a study of the family budgets of industrial workers, organised and unorganised, in the city of Madras.

The report, it is stated, will be of great use in constructing the index of cost of living in the city and will throw valuable light on the standard of living diet, conditions of life and expenditure on luxuries and drink, incurred by industrial workers.—United Press.



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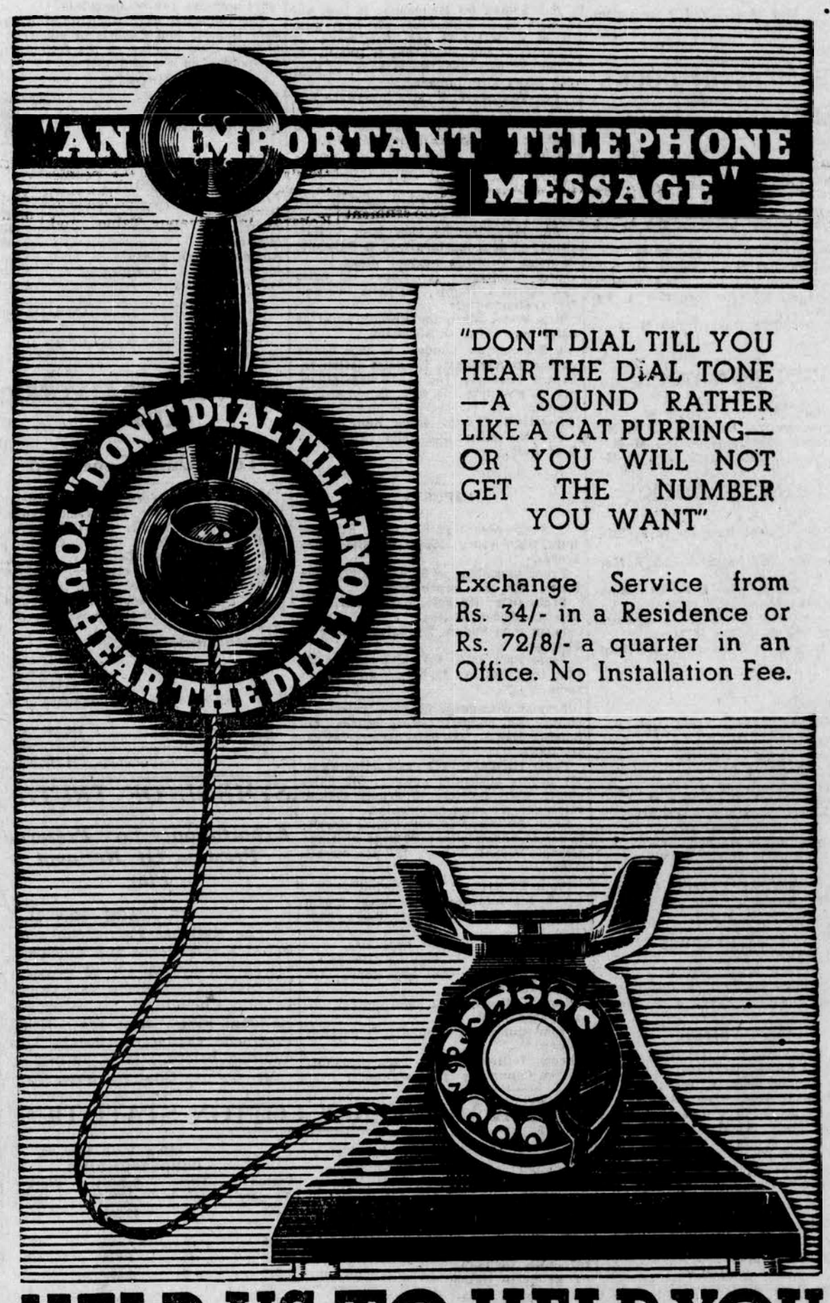
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, May 21

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaturang of 1464 reg tons, Captain N D Anderson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore with rice and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Wales Maru of 4038 reg tons, Captain I Hidekichi arrived from Kobe via Iloila with cargo of cotton and sugar.

B I S N ss Vargla of 1923 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain G F Readman arrived from Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain W Dry arrived from Bassein via Galle, Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports and Cannanore with general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Garbeta of 3234 reg tons, Captain W S Williams sailed for Rangoon via Beypore and Colombo with local cargo.

L Edwards ss Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons, Captain G Leetlof sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Thordis of 4865 reg tons, Captain J R Tellefsen sailed for Aroebay in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Almkerk of 4046 reg tons, Captain C Y Wyker sailed for Australian Ports via Cochin and Alleppey with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3199 reg tons Captain E G Duncan sailed for Calcutta via Cochin and Coast Ports with local cargo.

B I S N ss Takada of 4223 reg tons, Captain E H Brady sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Port Okha with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-5-38.

S S Jalatarang (Sc. S. N) for Tuticorin.

S S El Madina (Sc. S. N.) for Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 21

1 Wales Maru 4038 New York 23-5 Volkart Bros.
2 Almkerk 4046 Sydney 22-5 L Edwards
3 Alipore 3241 N F, N F, M M
5 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 27-5 Anchor Line Ltd.
6 Somali 35222 Japan 23-5 M M
13 Takliwa 3742 N F, 22-6 M M
14 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 24-5 M M
15 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 22-5 L Edwards.
16 Talamba 3844 Durban 25-5 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ormara 2978 N F, 23-5 M M
5 Gairsoppa 3227 Calcutta 23-5 M M
8 Garmula 3234 Rangoon 21-5 M M
10/11 Takada 4223 Karachi 22-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalatarang 1464 Rangoon N F, Scindia S N
D/F Pundit 3199 Calcutta 22-5 T Morrison
G Janak 530 Malabar Coast 23-5 Malabar Steamship
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Vita 1955 N F, 22-5 M M
O El Madina 1628 Rangoon 25-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Somali 20-5-38 M M
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Dundee 21-5-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 24-5-38 J Finlay
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Auckland 25-5-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Behar 22-5-38 P and O S N
Kidderpore 24-5-38 P and O
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Vasna 18-5-38 M M
Barala 19-5-38 M M
Baroda 26-5-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Hatarana 18-5-38 M M
Kegya 21-4-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalabala 23-5-38 Scindia S N
Chyebasa 26-5-38 M M
Surada 22-5-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Garbada 26-5-38 M M
Bhamo 22-5-38 Scindia S N
FROM BASSEIN
Cranfield 27-5-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Reichenfels 22-5-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Chitral 11-6-38 P and O S N
Moolt- 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathallami 4-6-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 22-5-38 L Edward
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Riv 13-5-38 I Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Italy Maru 9-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyoo a Maru 1-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 25-5-38 M M
Varsova 19-5-38 M M
Barda 1-6-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Talamba 25-5-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Garmula 21-5-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Toyoo a Maru 18-5-38 N Y Kaisha
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Shwedgon 20-5-38
SS El Madina 20-5-38
S S Maloja (boats) 20-5-38
S S Netarvati 20-5-38
S S Ehrenfel s20-5-38
S S Almkerk 21-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 248 bags gr nut B Balwant; 58 bags femigreak seed B Balwant; 10 bales raw wool F Janmohmed; 29 bales raw wool Singtion Benda.

For Manchester: 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 190 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 25 bales ctn waste clean Chandulal.

S S City of Dundee for Dunkirk: 1185 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 56 bales cotton fly clean A H M Madraswalla; 320 bales raw cotton B Mawji.

S S Somali for Hongkong: 36 bags apricots R Ranchhoddas; 347 bags gum H M Kerwala; 39 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 20 bags shark fins R Dhanji; 20 bales ctn grey yarn Pavri Sons; 50 bags fish maws K P Jamadar.

For Vancouver: 8 cases brassware Cox and Kings (Agents)

S S Ehrenfels for Thessaloniki: 65 bags gr nut with shell R Shantilal.

For Antwerp: 87 bags old buffalo pickers P Kasambhai; 130 cases cashew kernals M B P Gautye.

For Marseilles: 62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 13 bags gum S Darshing; 58 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 25 bales ctn twist waste P Dass.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 160 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 150 bales raw cotton Cotton Agents.

S S Wales Maru for Philadelphia: 54 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Behar for London: 12 bags henna powder D Abraham; 175 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 50 bags ginger dry A P Gupta; 10 bags fish maws M Ladha.

For Hull: 23 bags joowar Ram Agency

For Marseilles: 220 bales raw cotton A H Diab.

IMPORTS

S S Sumatra Agents Lionel Edwards from Gothenburg: 2664 bundles box boards.

From Copenhagen: 99 drums grinding bodies; 400 cases aspenwood.

From Oslo: 784 bales paper; 300 bales dry bleached sulphite;

From Port Sudan: 275 bales cotton; 50 bags gum.

From Port Said: 450 bales cotton; 200 ctns cork boards; 45 bags gramulated cork.

From Gothenburg: 125 cases petroleum stoves; 487 bundles ceiling boards; 870 bundles boards; 457 bales paper; 388 cases nails.

From Hamburg: 200 pcs earthenware; 134 drums bleaching powder; 610 bales empty glass bottles; 40 drums sodium sulphide; 100 cases salamoniac.

From Antwerp: 80 bags maize starch; 46 cases window glass; 500 bags whiting; 3705 pcs marble refuse; 127 pcs marble slabs.

From Rotterdam: 50 ds formic acid.

S S Jaladuta Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 10000 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 11401 bags rice.

From Cochin: 196 logs matchwood.

From Badagora: 2167 bags copra; 172 bags cocoanut.

From Tuticorin: 250 bales cotton; 99 cases cardamoms.

From Quilon: 376 bundles packing board;

From Tellicherry: 406 bags cocoanut.

From Cannanore: 150 bags copra.

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London May 4:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on April 27th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market gold continued to be in good demand from the Continent and at the daily fixing during the week about £2,260,000 changed hands at prices which included a small premium over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 25th April to midday on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£292,724
British East Africa	15,321
British India	161,637
Australia	84,841
United States of America	87,500
Soviet Union	1,135,364
Netherlands	125,380
Belgium	3,028,536
France	11,285
Switzerland	208,908
Venezuela	25,942
Other countries	11,485
	£5,189,023

EXPORTS.

Hong Kong	£ 22,300
China	27,900
Netherlands	83,474
France	147,980
Sweden	506,236
Other countries	949
	£788,839

The s.s. "Stratheden" which sailed from Bombay on April 30th carries gold to the value of about £125,600.

SILVER.

It was announced in Washington on April 28th that President Roosevelt had revoked his proclamation of 1934 requiring silver not in the form of coin or needed for industrial or artistic uses to be handed over to the Treasury. It was stated by United States Treasury officials that the regulations had been revoked to simplify the handling of newly mined silver.

Following the news operators became rather bearish, although, as far as the announcement itself is concerned, there appears little to warrant this attitude, unless it be read as an indication of declining enthusiasm for the silver purchase policy.

Support was poor and in the face of speculative offerings prices had declined to 18.9/16d for cash and 18.3/8d for two months by April 30th. The Indian Bazaars showed more interest at the lower rates and prices made a slight recovery, but operators are still hesitant and the market outlook at the moment appears rather uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 25th April to midday on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£20,000*
Japan	3,030
Other countries	3,785
	£26,815

EXPORTS

France	£14,774
Denmark	1,330
Austria	2,780
Madras	2,500
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,280
Mauritius and Dependencies	5,000
Other countries	4,881
	£32,545

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

2'th Week (ended May 20th)—	
1936	11,217,300
1937	12,552,200
1938	14,641,000
Total for 20 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1936	218,391,700
1937	238,257,500
1938	284,440,900

INDIAN WHEAT MARKETS

Irregular Price Movement

DELHI, May 18.
(From Our Correspondent.)

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 33 (33) Rozario Unquoted (37.3).

Chicago:—May 78-1/2 (79 5/8) July 75-7/8 (77-3/4).

Liverpool—May 79 5/8 (79-1/4) July 77-1/4 (78-1/2).

Winnipeg—May 114 (113-1/4.)

Buenos Aires:—May 9.82 (10.21).

Karachi:—July 27-11 (27-10) Sept. 23-2-6 (Unquoted).

Bombay:—May 4-6-0 (4-6-9) Sept. 4-5-9 (4-6-0).

Calcutta:—May 3-6-9 (3-6-8) Sept. 3-7-3 (3-7-0).

Hapur:—Jeth 2-6-9 (2-6-10) Bhadon 2-7-4 (2-7-4).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review have not shown on the balance a uniformity but have closed rather irregularly. For the most part of the week the foreign markets ruled easy although during the middle they were a bit strengthened on export absorption, need of rains in some parts of U.S.A. while the Indian market showed uncertain trends. Business has almost subsided. The general confidence has been badly undermined and this is the first essential for any real improvement in trade conditions. The slow downwards movement in prices is primarily attributable to scattered selling and liquidation prompted by lower overseas cables and favourable crop reports from America and Australia and forecast of showers in wide areas of the former.

CROP FORECAST.

The third wheat forecast places the total area at 33,706,000 acres as against 33,415,000 acres revised area at the correspondent time last year. The total outturn is reckoned at 10,184,000 tons (or 101,840,000 bags as compared with 10,145,000 tons (or 101,450,000 bags), the revised estimate of last year. The yield shows an increase of 39,000 tons. The area in Sind is estimated at 1,050,000 acres as against 1,038,000 acres last year. The yield is put at 304,000 tons compared with 296,000 tons last year. The probable statistical position of India is summarised as under in bags:—

Total yield	101,840,000
Carry-over from last years' crop	1,200,000
Probable country's sumption	95,000,000
Surplus	8,040,000 bags.

IMPROVED BUSINESS.

After a respite of at least a fortnight the upcountry markets recorded a fairly satisfactory volume of trading as had been alluded to a rock ago in these columns which helped to resist the possible decline in quotations. The arrivals in Punjab are however lower than the daily despatches from the markets. Some people are of opinion that there will be no heavy rush of arrivals as was expected on account of good crops. The reasons are that due to low rates the farmers are not willing to market their produce but on the contrary they are waiting for better prices. The Punjab rates are on par with that of Calcutta and the U.P. rates are above the Punjab rates which are at present lower by Re. 1/2 per maund than the last year's. Hapur operators who are of the bearish mentality are still looking to a pessimistic trend but we, however, do not agree with them any more and it seems probable that the prices would reach on their previous levels sooner or later. Hapur Jeth option fluctuated within 2/7/5 and 2/6/4; the former being the highest and the latter being the lowest rate touched during the week. The arrivals towards the close have been receded averaging 9,000 maunds per day. The new crop arrivals are stored into Khattis which stand to-day at 359 as against 585 Khattis last year on May 16. Last year Jeth was quoted at 3/6/1 and Bhadon at 3/7. Ready demand was unfair with sellers more in evidence. Lyallpur market had been weak and noticed a further fall of one anna per maund. The daily arrivals are about 2,500 bags. The local stockists and millers are buying for hedging.

KARACHI UNCHANGED.

Karachi mostly remained unchanged although the outlook was pessimistic. The market opinion seems to favour an immediate recovery. Trading was done on a broader scale and the spot sales of the week were about 32,000 bags which were bought by local mills in the majority. About 4,000 tons of July were bought by European firms. A larger quantity of wheat was both received and exported from here. The total receipts of the week ending May 14, amounted to 159,676 bags mainly from the Punjab while the shipments to 29,073 bags. The total accumulations since April 1, have risen to 499,704 bags and the exports during the same period to 256,876 bags. The occasional bulges had met with upcountry hedges.

CALCUTTA DULL.

Calcutta ruled practically unchanged and there were hardly signs of upturn of activity. The current flour rates are unattractive and in view of the poor enquiry on the part of consumers, it is feared that the local mills might maintain an average of 3-day-a-week working. Arrivals are averaging 400 tons daily and the market has begun to feel the pressure of arrivals of new crop from the United Provinces. Bombay during the mid-week was rather steady but evinced and uninteresting period and continued in deldrums. Traders showed very little disposition to enter the market with the resultent narrow trading. Buyers were debarred by the absence of any stimulating news while low prices during the opening and closing days kept away the sellers. Generally the operators have been holding a waiting attitude.

FOREIGN MARKET.

Dull trading conditions prevailed on the International markets during the week under review. Owing to favourable crop and weather reports from North America the continental buyers have become cautious. It is reported that the Dutch Government has decided to build up emergency stocks of wheat which may amount to 150,000 tons. United Kingdom buyers are picking up small quantities of Australian wheat at lower rates and during the week a full cargo was sold to South Africa. Russian wheat offers are no more in the markets. According to a report some 145,000 qrs. are due to arrive in Liverpool and 180,000 qrs. in London during the fortnight ending 23 May.

The yield of the Canadian crop of 1937 is estimated at 4,866,000 tons as against 5,872,000 tons in 1936. The exportable surplus at the end of December last was placed at 1.7 million tons. The area sown with winter wheat in Canada for 1938 crop is estimated at 690,000 acres, i.e. 12 per cent. below the corresponding period of last year. The statistical department of Agriculture, U.S.A has issued the following report as to crop conditions:—

Season	area harvested Acres	May official estimated yield	Final official estimated yield
1937-38	38,677,000	754,153,000	....
1936-37	46,946,000	654,000,000	685,102,000
1935-36	37,687,000	463,708,000	519,874,000
1934-35	33,402,000	431,647,000	465,319,000
1932-3	30,272,000	337,885,000	376,518,000
1930-31	43,332,000	653,000,000	620,553,000

TOTAL SUPPLY.

It would be premature to detail the consequences of the U.S. harvest but it is probable that the total supply of Spring wheat yields in 1938-39 including a prospective carry over of 200 million bushels, will be in the neighbourhood of 1100 to 1200 million bushels.

U.S. winter and spring wheat tracts have had copious rains in wide areas. The rains have been occasionaly accompanied by unseasonably low temperatures which have caused some fears of frost damages but, on the other hand if temperatures were to rise suddenly there would be a still greater danger of rust which have already made its appearance in Oklahoma and Kansas. Broadly speaking the winter wheat crop is just passing under critical circumstances and the bulk of crop may not be out of danger until the end of this month.

European conditions have had little modifications and a small relief has been experienced in Western centres. The crop of Northern Italy has been reported to be much deteriorated and the total crop appreciably short of requirements seems inevitable.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

up the mess in the Air Ministry as a successor to Lord Swinton. Sir Samuel will not be an entire stranger at the Air Ministry as he originally entered the Government in the capacity of Under-Secretary for Air. It is not improbable that Mr. Chamberlain will take this opportunity to reshuffle his entire Cabinet personnel—an object which he has long had in view. He has retreated to Chequers for the week-end and will have leisure and peace to ponder these weighty questions.

Sir Stanley Reed's Candidature

Meanwhile, the struggle to organise a united opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's Government is, in spite of difficulties, slowly gaining strength. At the last by-election (Lichfield) the Tory candidate was beaten and Labour got its man in, thus capturing a Government seat. The next by-election is at Aylesbury and polling takes place on Thursday. The by-election will be of particular interest to readers in Bombay. The National Government candidate, Sir Stanley Reed, was as your readers will remember, for long editor of the "Times of India" and has now apparently made up his mind to contribute his knowledge and experience of the Empire to help Mr. Chamberlain preserve the fabric of imperialism. But the election is even more significant because once more it has forced to the front the question of an alliance between all the democratic and peace forces. Till 1923 the constituency was represented in Parliament by a Liberal member and since 1931 the Liberal vote has increased 121 times faster than the Labour vote. Nevertheless to day there are three candidates in the field, Conservative (Sir Stanley Reed), Liberal and Labour. The nomination of a Labour candidate to fight this by-election has led to a great deal of criticism. And it is reported that the wishes of the local party organisation were overridden by Transport House. The opposition to the Labour candidate is based mainly on the fact that, the electoral composition of the constituency being what it is, he has no chance whatever of winning the election. In these circumstances, the only result of this policy would be to hand over the seat to Sir Stanley Reed and the National Government. It is argued that since there is a very powerful Liberal Party in the constituency, the best course for all those who really desire to weaken the Chamberlain Government would have been to assist the Liberal candidate rather than to set up a third candidate and thus split the forces that are opposed to the National Government.

The Communist Party is defending the line of a united alliance against the Government in the Aylesbury election as elsewhere. The members of the party argue, and they are supported in this argument by an increasing number of the rank and file of the Labour Party, to say nothing of other groups and parties in the country, that the most urgent need of the hour is to throw out the pro-Fascist National Government and make it possible for the working-class and progressive parties to consolidate and strengthen their position. Such an alliance of all the anti-Government forces, it is claimed, is in no way a denial of the claims of Socialism. An authoritative exponent of the People's Front idea declared yesterday, "if we wish to achieve socialism we must first defeat Chamberlain and Fascism. The People's Front is the way to defeat Chamberlain and to create the conditions for the advance of the working-class movement to socialism. If we do not do this now, it does not mean that our next step will be the attainment of socialism. The next step in that case would really be the victory of Fascism and of war and the smashing of the working-class movement."

Labour Hostility To People's United Front

Nevertheless, it is at this juncture that the Labour Party has thought fit to issue another long manifesto condemning the idea of a united opposition to the National Government. There is perhaps no more illuminating commentary on this manifesto and exposure of its absurdity than that contained in the pro-Government "Daily Telegraph" of this morning. Summing up the Labour attitude, the "Telegraph" says, "in one high pitched apostrophe of their manifesto the executive of the Socialist Party declare that the present Government 'is betraying both peace and democracy, and imperilling the very security of the British Commonwealth itself'; and they add that on a Labour victory at the next election 'the salvation of the people and the world depends.' With so much at stake, it might have been supposed that such high souled idealists would be ready to wave their doctrinal differences with willing helpers—that even the possible contamination of the Socialist movement would seem insignificant besides the greater risk to 'the salvation of the people and the world.' But it is not so. Unless the Socialist Party can avert this cosmic disaster by their unaided efforts, they are content to see it happen." While this may be regarded as an unusually shrewd and perhaps somewhat malicious comment on the attitude of the Labour Party, it must be recognised that as a rule the Tory papers are only too gratified by the official Labour hostility to the people's front movement. In unguarded moments, prominent Government supporters have confessed that any such popular alliance would present a very grave threat to the security of Mr. Chamberlain's Government and that since Labour in isolation has no prospect of ousting the National Government, Mr. Chamberlain has a good chance of continuing indefinitely in office so long as there is no further advance of the popular front movement. Reports from abroad also indicate that the growth of the opposition to Mr. Chamberlain and the attitude of the Labour Party is being closely watched for there can be no doubt that while Fascists everywhere and in particular on the Continent look upon Mr. Chamberlain as indispensable friend and ally, the peoples and parties who are attached to democracy and are anxious to prevent the outbreak of large scale war are equally convinced that Mr. Chamberlain's defeat is imperative. An important point must be added. The Labour manifesto contains indications that the leaders of the Labour Movement are actually afraid of finding themselves in power in this country. They are very restrained in their criticism of the National Government and believe that the danger of Fascism is likely to increase if the national Government is defeated by a people's movement. This may seem an astounding line for a Labour Party to take but here are the actual words: "If Britain were to pass through critical times under a weak and indecisive Government of the Left, never certain of its internal urity, it is not unlikely that a rapid reaction towards conservatism would take place and a grave risk of. Fascism might arise."

NO ATTACHMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF 'TACCAVI'

JUBBULPORE, May 21.

"Armed with a will, armoured with the spirit of non-violence and aided by the only strong organisation in the country, the Indian National Congress, we have to labour strenuously for the liberation of our land," observed Mr. V. L. Tamaskar, M.L.A., of Bemetra, in his presidential address at the Circle Political Conference held at Seoni.

Resolutions were passed at the Conference, requesting the Provincial Government to take immediate steps to look into the Umari case in which one Bakaram was alleged to have been beaten to death while in police custody; and to reduce the salaries of highly paid officials.

It was also resolved that in order to raise the political and economic condition of the peasants the Provincial Government should either enact or rule that, cattle should not be attached for non-payment of 'taccavi' and land revenue and the rate of interest should not exceed 6 per cent.—United Press.

RS. 100.000 FOR VILLAGE ROADS

MADRAS, May 19.

The Government have allotted about Rs 1,00.000 for the development of village roads during the current year.

The District Boards in the Presidency have been asked to submit schemes of work to be financed from this allotment. About half a dozen of them have so far submitted their schemes.—United Press.

SYMBOL OF TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE

Exhortation To Preserve Prestige Of National Flag

CUTTACK, May 21.

"The National Flag is the symbol of Non-Violence and Truth and we should always try to preserve its prestige," observed Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhury, hoisting the National Flag near the Utkal Provincial Conference Pandal this morning before a large gathering.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has sent the following message to the Conference.—

"I am sorry that I cannot attend the coming session of the Utkal Provincial Conference. Being a son of Utkal my heart is always there. I hope, however, that in spite of my unwilling absence the Conference will be a great success. A great responsibility has now devolved on Utkal specially on the Congressmen of Utkal. Utkal has now a Congress Ministry and it is necessary that the Congress Organisation of Utkal should be in a state of first class efficiency. For this purpose it is necessary to have unity in the ranks of Utkal Congressmen.

"I hope the Conference will help to restore this much-desired unity and give a strong impetus to Congress work and organisation. I am looking forward to the day when I shall be able to visit Orissa. Once again I wish the Conference a success."

In a joint message, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Acharya J. B. Kripalani say:

'Orissa has proved that it is determined to, and can maintain the highest traditions of courage sacrifice ,and steadfastness of purpose. We wish the Conference every success.'

Messages have been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Khan Sahib, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and others also.—United Press.

MAZDUR SABHA FOR JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, May 21.

Representatives of various Trade Unions in the City have formed a Central Council which will be known as the Jubbulpore Mazdur Sabha.

It has been organized with a view to co-ordinate the activities of Trade Unions affiliated to the Sabha, to form new Unions, to agitate on political and economic issues, to ventilate the grievances of workers, to seek medical and legal help for workers and make such efforts as would ameliorate the condition of workers in general. The policy of the Sabha will be consistent with the Trade Union Congress.

A strong Executive Committee was formed with Mr. K. G. Kulkarni as President and Messrs K. Sahu and Ramjan as Secretaries.—United Press.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York May 20
CORRESPONDING.

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	13,154	68	12,544	111
Forwarded to American Mills (including linters)	5,244	76	7,586	137
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,452	49	5,274	100
Of which to Japan	610	9	1,502	52
Of which to China	90	1	26	1
Of which to Great Britain	1,556	5	1,113	13
Of which to Germany	824	12	690	7
Stock at New York	(—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,685	—	1,427
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,212	—	1,159
World's Visible Supply	—	8,542	—	6,323
Of which American Cotton	—	6,4665	—	4,125
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	9,570	150	11,671	228
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,628	28	6,645	43

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Bombay & Liverpool Selling In New York Cotton Market

JULY LONG LIQUIDATION

Markets Affected By European Political Situation

Bombay, May 21.

Although there is nothing alarming in the European political situation Cotton Markets are affected by uncertainties selling from Bombay and Liverpool on differences did not help the New York Cotton Market on Friday, where there was also a fair amount of July long liquidation both on foreign and domestic accounts.

Bombay, May 21.

The market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables but Southern selling was light. Trade buying on limits offered some resistance but demand generally was poor owing to the absence of fresh incentive and the heaviness of other markets. Rains in the Western belt were considered as unfavourable but little attention was paid to crop news. Subsequently co-operatives bought July and the market was steady.

At the opening July was quoted 6 points down at 8.52 and prices advanced to 8.57 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and price declined to 8.50 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.53c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.60. Sentiment was disturbed by the Italo-French situation. There was scattered liquidation and hedging of outsiders and Bombay Straddle reversing which met trade calling. Later on there was local covering and straddle buying against New York. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.68d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures closed at a rise of one point and Uppers declined 3 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and Sakels futures declined 11 points for nears but distants gained 10 points. Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 6 points lower.

AWAITING TENDENCY.

Generally speaking the cotton market in common with those for other commodities and for stocks, is awaiting developments in Washington, particularly in connection with efforts towards business revival. These are somewhat more hopeful although not definite. The Tax Bill has been finally approved, with sufficient modification to make it more favourable to business, while the offer of leading industrialists to co-operate with the Government is considered to be important if it is met in the same spirit. Traders generally, however, have become very sceptical and pessimistic and consequently they are not influenced by rumours or implications, preferring to await actual indications of business improvement.

New interest in cotton is lacking, day to-day operations consisting principally of liquidation of old accounts and the undoing of spreads between New York, Liverpool, and Bombay. Liquidation of May contracts during the past week has been more active, culminating on the first notice-day, Tuesday, with tenders of 77 notices. As a result prices developed considerable heaviness until to-day, when they recovered quickly in the absence of contracts and on covering by trade shorts.

SPOT SITUATION

The spot situation is still deadlocked. Mill demand is very slow, consisting of small lots for immediate needs; offers, however, are very much limited, as producers and holders are not selling at present prices, which are below the loan level. Mills curtailment is still in progress and current requirements are small. Textiles are much quieter, with no resumption of the recent buying movement.

Weather conditions are attracting more attention as a potential feature. There have been numerous complaints as a result of excessive rains, although conditions are now more favourable. Many experienced merchants consider that it is too early to arrive at conclusion about the crop outlook.—"M.G."

Cotton market called upon absorb increased offerings connected with liquidation of Liverpool and Bombay straddles and hedge selling against foreign growth, weather prospects more favourable expect further easiness.

Although foreign selling principle source supply contracts speculators apathetic waiting some encouraging developments business situation trade buying limits around 8 1/2 providing stronger support.

Preparation backward more sunshine would be beneficial spot market shows no improvement in demand think market will go temporarily lower.

European situation causing anxiety July liquidation continuing indifferent demand small business in drygoods trade buying slightly below the market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Decline caused by selling orders from Bombay and unsettled political situation in the Continent. We see nothing alarming about it but think a temporary decline is possible.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to "Bulls" selling out July delivery and more favourable weather reports. The "Spot" market is dull.

Liverpool.—Narrow trading market. Sentiment discouraged by European political uncertainties, unfavourable statistics and continued depression in textiles. Market would quickly respond to any constructive news but present outlook presents few hopeful features. Trend of world industrial activity appears still downwards.

Liverpool.—Market showed good resistance to considerable selling resulting from weakness in Bombay but market unlikely to advance unless crop news become unfavourable.

New York.—Market eased on lower cables from Liverpool with spot house and New Orleans selling. Trade bought on scale.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

Mal	—
July	8.52
October	8.59
December	8.62
January	8.63
March	8.68
May	8.72
Middling Spot	8.52

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May	—
July	8.67
October	8.74
December	8.76
Middling Spot	8.70

11.00 a.m. Ranges.

May	—
July	—
October	Closed
December	—
Noon Call.	
May	—
July	—
October	Closed
December	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports, to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports, to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

	d.
March	—
March	—
May	4.61
June	4.64
July	4.66
August	4.69
September	4.73
October	4.77
November	4.79
December	4.81
January	4.83
February	4.85
March	4.87
Middling Spot	4.75

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

May	4.63
October	4.74

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (1-30 p.m.)	8.57—01
N. Y. July Lowest (2-48 p.m.)	8.50—08
Liverpool July Highest	4.61—03
Liverpool July Lowest	4.58—06

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—New York:—

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 20.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 155 1/2; highest 155 5/8; lowest 154 3/4; closing 154 3/4

Broach J/A op 157 1/4; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 156 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 169 3/4; highest 170 1/4; lowest 169 1/2; closing 170.

Oomra May op 141; highest 141 1/2; lowest 140 7/8; closing 140 7/8

Oomra July op 141 1/2; highest 141 1/2 lowest 141 closing 141.

Oomra D/Jan. op 150 1/2; highest 150 1/2; lowest 150; closing 150.

Bengal May op 115 1/2; highest 115 1/2; lowest 115 1/2; closing 115 1/2.

Bengal July op 116 3/4; highest 116 3/4; lowest 116 1/2; closing 116 1/2.

Bengal D/Jan. op 126; highest 126 1/2; lowest 126; closing 126.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-6-38) Rs. 5 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/4.

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
20-5-1938	5,400	150	Nil
Total to date	46,800	1,850	3,150

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 21.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-5/8

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 19th May	6,460
Receipt into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,149,832
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,724,626
Decrease	574,794

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 20.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.96+2.
May	37+1.
July	6.47+1.
October	6.61+1.
November	6.61+1.
January 1939	6.67+1.
March	6.74+1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.60—2.
May	5.52—4.
July	5.57—3.
October	5.62—3.
November	5.67—3.
January 1939	5.72—3.
March	5.76—4.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 21.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 6-1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

Following a further decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/2 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 157/2 on short covering. There was absence of selling and the tone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool was due to open unchanged but it opened 1 point up and later on was 6 points up. The local market was steady with Broach J/A delivery was firm at Rs. 157/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	155	4	0
Broach J/A 1938	157	6	0
Broach A/M 1939	170	14	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	140	2	0
Oomra July 1938	141	10	0
Oomra D/J 1939	151	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	116	4	0
Bengal July 1938	117	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	126	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	122	119	116	113	
Punjab	122	119	116	113	
Rajputana	122	119	116	113	
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	159	156	153	150	
C P No. 2	152	149	146	143	
Broach No. 2		159	157	155	153
Punjab Ame		179	176	173	170
Surat		212	209	206	203
Rajpipla		205	202	199	196
Navsari		218	215	212	209

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 21

Bengal Superfine	120/21
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F G	115/16
C P 1	150/55
C P 2	145/46
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	140/42
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/43
Khandesh	130/34
Jalna Sailu	134/36
Burwah Sanavad	145/46
Khandwa	145/47
Harda Khirkiya	145/47
Mathia	120/25
Malkapur	136/40
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F	171/79
Punjab 289 F	204/09
Sindh N T	189/94
Kampala	264/65
Jinja	252/54
Navsari	217/19

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 21

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh		52,201	204,321
Central India		42,274	324,029
Bars. and Nagar	444	145,188	169,783
Hyderabad Gaorani	21	39,965	98,076
Berar	240	314,717	556,902
Central Provinces	196	70,895	112,367
Total Oomras	901	665,240	1,465,478
Dholera	1,411	96,775	109,380
N W Provinces		2,803	9,463
Rajputana		15,006	86,283
Sind Punjab	519	507,353	320,157
Broach	2,332	245,278	321,779
Coompta and Dharwar	41	36,410	48,713
Westerns Northerns	171	18,605	32,931
Cocoanada		13	141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	278	2,677	11,000
American	1,552	174,909	11,437
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,639	394,436	313,023
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	10,844	2,160,676	2,729,821

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,228	227,690	403,519
Japan and China	500	554,421	1,159,137
Coast Ports		52,679	27,925
Up-country by Rail		288,777	211,584
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	12,275		80,743
Total	4,728	1,134,842	1,882,908

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 20-5-38	7628000	6645000
Receipts yesterday 20-5-38	13000	11000
Exports to date 20-5-38	5452000	5274000
Stock at Ports 20-5-38	2685000	1427000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-5-38	2212000	1159000
Stock at Liverpool 20-5-38	1191000	928000
Visible Supply 20-5-38	6465000	4125000
Quantity in sight 20-5-38	13154000	12544000
Quantity out of sight 20-5-38	9570000	11671000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 99 Oct. 114 Dec. 123 Jan. 125 March 126 May 129 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 154/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.54 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 156/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.60 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bomb —Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 169/12—Liverpool May 1939 4.86 Rs. 42 at Exchange 1/6.

Bomb —New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 156/6—New York July 8.53 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 169/12—New York May 8.75 Rs. 26 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 21.

September	208.00—50
November	208.00—80

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 21.

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-0-1 1/2. London, Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 177.61 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.96 7/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 18 3/4d. India bought speculators bought and sold and buyers were satisfied. Later on there were sellers at fixed prices but buyers offered to buy at 1/16th under fixed prices. New York silver market was unchanged and Montreal futures advanced 5 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.10 5/8. The local market was very steady with better demand for silver and gold was also steady.

GOLD

Ready	35	1	0
Jeth delivery	35	1	6
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	2	9
Ashad delivery	35	1	9
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	49	10	0
Jeth delivery	49	8	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Ashad delivery	49	6	0
Ashad Teji-mandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

Spot	18-3/4
Forward	18-1/7

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 21.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 7-0-1-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 20.

May	43.15+05
July	42.75
September	42.50+05

LONDON METALS

London, May 20.

Copper	£35 1 3
Lead	£13 10 0
Spelter	£12 11 3
Tin	£159 5 0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 34,24,919 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries in the s.s. 'Mooltan' on Saturday.

The 'Mooltan' had on board seven consignments of gold of the following description:—Four consignments valued Rs. 6,54,879, Rs. 6,19,852, Rs. 4,67,566 and Rs. 456 for London; two consignments of Rs 7,49,393 and Rs. 1,12,536 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam. There was one more consignment of Rs. 8,20,237 for New York via London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,14,35,31,300.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.

Central: Partly scattered showers.

Western: Partly cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 20

June	£10 6 3
July	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 21

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	6	0
Highest	27	9	3
Lowest	27	6	0
Closing	27	7	6
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	8	9
Lowest	28	5	3
Closing	28	6	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	5	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	30	12	6
Lowest	30	6	0
Closing	30	9	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	14	0
Highest	17	14	0
Lowest	17	13	6
Closing	17	14	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	6	9
Highest	18	7	3
Lowest	18	6	3
Closing	18	6	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 20

May	78 1/2d.
July	76 3/8d.
October	74 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 20

May	dol 0.78 1/4
July	dol 0.75 7/8
September	dol 0.76 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, May 20

July	1.80
September	1.85
January	1.83

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 21

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	2	0
Shipment June	5	0	3
Shipment July Sept	5	0	9
Shipment Oct Dec	5	1	0
Kesar	12	7	0
Saraya	12	3	0
Java Spot	F	7.00	

LINSEED OIL

London, May 21.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked 23 June paid sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 21 July August sellers.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 21.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/11
3 per cent (1963-65)	97/15
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/6

TAX FREES.

5 p. cent 1945/55 Loan	118/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/12 and went down to Rs. 98/10. The 3 per cent 1963/65 Loan changed hands to-day at Rs. 97/15

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 21.

B. G. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May-27/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32 (June/Dec)

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 271

Bank's buying T T 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,311

Bank's buying T T 1,336

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 65 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.81 20th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 21st instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 21st instant.

Shanghai/London 0/10 5/8 21st instant.

Java/London 8.96 1/4 21st instant.

London/Paris 177.61 20th instant.

London/Belgium 29.51 20th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.74 20th instant.

London/Berlin 12.36 3/4 20th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 20th instant.

London/New York 4.96.84 20th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/2 20th instant.

London/Italy 94.43 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 19th instant.

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 20th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 11/16 19th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 20th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 19th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 1/2 20th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant.

Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 20.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 21

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	June 108	August 106
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	June 122	August 121
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.	June 163	August 161

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 20.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.96.84
Paris	177.61
Berlin	12.36 3/4
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.00 3/4
Amsterdam	8.97 9/16
Brussels	22.51
Milan	94.43
Berne	21.74
Prague	142.56

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 21

Wheat	12,015	cwts.
Linseed	18,755	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	557	cwts.
Gingellyseed	141	cwts.
Poppyseed	4	cwts.
Groundnuts	5,823	cwts.
Castorseed	873	cwts.
Rice	18,454	cwts.
Cottonseed	4,109	cwts.
Gram	3,305	cwts.
Joowar	3,422	cwts.
Barley	162	cwts.
Bajree	1,744	cwts.
Indian sugar	2,512	cwts.

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Small Turnover On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Scattered Buying In Textile Issues

BOMBAY, May 21.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was barely steady and U.S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers declined dol. 1/2.

The local market opened quiet to-day and under scattered selling prices declined but lower levels attracted scattered buying and prices rallied and a portion of the loss was made good.

Business was confined to narrow limits and the Session was uninteresting. Professional operators are awaiting new developments and it appears that there exists a undercurrent of confidence.

The European political situation in connection with the Italo-French negotiations is full uncertainties and operators in London are inclined to await final conclusions.

The annual report of Tata Steel Co. is expected to be out next week and uncertainties regarding dividends will be removed.

Tata Steel shares closed at a small decline while cotton mill shares were steady in a dull session.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 21.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	4
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	808	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	235	10
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	220	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	141	14
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	118	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	0
1.000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	254	6
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1.000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1030	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	202	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	59	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	75	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	191	14
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	800	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	32	6
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,547	8
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	14

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	122	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	12	4
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	4
200	Oriental	4.300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1.000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1442	8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-3)	123	12
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	155	10
1.000	TATA POWER (Rs 37 plus 29)	1370	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100	C. Province	102	4
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sraigunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	728	12

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	4
2	sh Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2-2-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	14
1	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	39	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-6)	931	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	292	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 5)	855	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	147	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	224	6
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	507	8
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	175	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	0
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	90	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0
50	I. Invest Trust	38	8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	665	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15)	62	8
15	Scindia	18	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	4

PREFERENCE

4	p.c. Andhra Valley	1520	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.	542	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 21.

Bombay Dyeing (807/8) 812 806 807 807 805 812 808

Century (235) 236 234 235

Central India (227/8) 227 225 226

Kohinoor (253/12) 255 257 254

New Great (202/8) 201 200 202

Simplex (75) 75/10 75

Swadeshi (202/8) 191 190 191

Associated Cement (122/4) 122 121/4 122/4 122

Andhra (1440) 1442/6

Tata Hydro (155/5) 156 155/10

Tata Power (1368/12) 1370 1362 1367 1371 1370

Tram Ord. (123/12) 123

T. Steel Dfd. (935) 937 925 935 931

T. Steel Ord. (223/8) 224 223 225 224 223/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/4) 170/4 170/8

Bellapur (148/2) 148 146 147/8

B. Steam (224/6) 222 224

B. Burma (508/12) 508 503 510 508 507

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	38
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	47
Int. Tel. and Tel.	9
American Tel. and Tel.	128 1/2
Western Union Telg.	21
New York Central Rly.	11 1/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	88
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	93
Cons. Mining Smelting	55
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	62
Bethelenem Steel	46 3/4
Ludlum Steel	15
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	44 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 1/2
General Motors	29 1/4
General Electric	35
Union Carbide	66 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Phillips Pet. Oil	31
Socony Oil	11 1/2
Chase Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	450
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware an Hudson 4 per cent 1943	36
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	49

Turnover 440,000 shares. Anaconda earned 27 cents per share during J/M. 1938. Carloadings for the week 5673 units u.. Market not likely to change much. Electric P. Light earned in 1937 dol 1.17 per share against 60 cents in 1936.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 21.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.31
Paris	177.60
Berlin	12.36-3/4
Madrid	82.80
Montreal	5.00-1/4
Amsterdam	8.97-3/4
Brussels	29.50-1/2
Milan	94.42
Berne	21.74-1/4
Prague	—

LONDON SEED.

London, May 21.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. £11-12-6 May sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £12-8-9 May sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £12

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938

INDIA WILL RESIST FEDERATION TO LAST DITCH

SUBHAS ON INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

Congress President Explains Tactics In Struggle

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 21.

Babu Subhas Bose is reported to have expressed his views on several important topics of the day while answering questions put to him at the informal discussions he had with local Congress workers this noon.

Explaining the Working Committee's recent resolution on Mysore happenings he is stated to have made it clear that the resolution was nothing but an ultimatum issued to the Princes that unless they were prepared to part with their powers and establish responsible Government in their States, the Congress would not tolerate them.

Explaining the Congress opposition to Federation, the Congress President said that the proposed Federation Scheme left no real power in the people as eighty per cent. of the expenditure and important portfolios like Army and Defence were still being kept reserved. He is stated to have emphasised that the Congress would oppose the Federation both inside and outside the legislatures and would, even if necessary, launch a large scale mass movement in the country.

Questioned about starting parties within the Congress as also the question of the Tri-colour versus the Red Flag, Subhas Babu recalled the Congress resolution which permitted starting of separate parties within the Congress, but speaking for himself he is stated to have deprecated the starting of such parties merely for the sake of starting them. He would not mind if they originated out of sheer necessity. Concerning the flag controversy he stated that as all were agreed that the immediate political object before the country being political emancipation, the Congress Flag which symbolled this object, must and should have preference over other flags.

Regarding Kisan organisations Subhas Babu is stated to have said that India being predominantly an agricultural country, the Congress in future was bound to develop on peasant lines and as such Congress could not but help to be more Kisan-minded.

Later Subhas Babu visited the "Kesari" and "United Press" offices.

BRITISH PRESTIGE ON THE WANE

Subhas Bose On Tactics Of National Struggle

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 22.

"If we can successfully resist the Federation, the whole Indian question will be reopened and Britain will be forced to approach us for settling the question on our terms", said the Congress President Babu Subhas Bose, addressing a largely attended meeting organised by the Congress Socialist Party this morning. The subject of the discourse was the weapons of our next struggle and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan was in the chair.

At the outset Subhas Babu said that he was now speaking on his own behalf and not on behalf of the Congress. Socialism was based principally on Marxist theories, but its application and success varied in different countries. That was due to the fact that the success of such movements depended also on external and internal conditions of a particular country, such as social customs and manner, historical traditions, etc. Next came the question of adoption of correct tactics which was even more important than having correct strategy.

The world phenomena such as the Wafdist defeat in Egypt or passing of Power from the Republicans in Spain afforded the data required to us for experiments. The struggle between nations had to be carried on a scientific basis, understanding the strength and weaknesses of the opponent.

Coming to India's struggle with Britain it should be admitted that due to confusion of ideas there had also been some confusion in action. But despite some "Himalayan blunders" we have maintained progress. Britain's strength is laid besides her navy, also in her prestige. But of late her prestige has been considerably undermined. Her diplomats are so sensitive and are upset by a single speech or article against British rule on the continent.

Outside Europe, the prestige of the white races was receiving rude shocks and the Sino-Japanese war, whichever way it might result, would put the last nail into the coffin of the prestige of the White Races.

"Our opponent is, therefore, losing strength and here we might gain from Egypt's example. Egyptians presented their demands with one voice and at a time when Britain could ill-afford to flout them. This is, therefore, our opportunity too. If we can resist Federation as one man, Britain will have no go, but to come down on her knees and talk terms with us. The days of forcing things are gone.

"They know that the Federation cannot be forced on us. They are, therefore out to coax and cajole us and may also offer some small concessions to us. We must oppose it tooth and nail. If Federation comes, it comes through our weakness. We must, therefore, gather strength and speak and act, like one man.

We are to-day in a position to bargain with the British Empire on the strength of the background of the world situation. Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience, mass movement—call it what you like—has proved to be a potent weapon in our hands during the last seventeen years and I am sure it will help us to achieve the maximum result in the minimum of time and with the minimum of expenditure".

Concluding Subhas Babu warned Congressmen of demoralisation that set by the lure of power which had been responsible for dissentions among Congressmen at some places and stressed the necessity of arming themselves against it.

Thanking Subhas Babu, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan exhorted all to resist Federation which was nothing but the character of slavery.

The meeting then terminated.

Subhas Babu later visited the Servants of India Society's Home.

RELIEF TO RIOT VICTIMS

Nizam's Govt. Provides Rs. 10,000

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 19.

By the command of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided by the Government for affording relief in deserving cases, on the basis of information to be furnished by the Commissioner of City Police, to the dependents of persons, who lost their lives or were seriously injured or incapacitated in the recent communal disturbances.—United Press.

MASS LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PATNA, May 21.

Mr. P. R. Das, Barrister, has donated a sum of Rs. 500 to the Mass Literacy Committee, for literacy campaign at Patna.

He has also promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to this Committee.—United Press.

CONGRESS DAILY FOR LUCKNOW

Jawaharlal On Role Of "National Herald"

LUCKNOW, May 22.

"Many changes have taken place in the politics of the country since the Congress assumed office, but the fundamentals remain the same. Minor things monopolise our attention and it seems we have deflected from our ideal. It appears that the mansion which we have been building, is now being demolished by us.

"I hope this paper will help us to keep our ideal always before us".

Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the role the "National Herald", the new Congress daily, will play, while unfurling the National Flag this morning over the Associated Journal's building.

Panditji recalled his association with "Independence" of Allahabad and said how the paper had received public sympathy. He exhorted all to make this venture a great success. He further said how the changed circumstances in the country demanded a Congress paper which would reflect Congress policy and objective.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, also emphasised the need of a Congress paper.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Managing Director of the Company, said how far they had succeeded in collecting funds and appealed to all to contribute their mite to the same. He informed the audience that Pandit Malaviya had sent his blessings to the paper and wished it success.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Hon. Dr. Katju, the Hon. Mr. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim and others were present on the occasion.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR TENANTS

PATNA, May, 21.

Rai Manmathanath Bose, proprietor of a part of the Hasauli Estate in Aurangabad, has announced a general reduction of 4 annas in a rupee in the arrears of the rent from the tenants of his estate.—United Press.

Aboriginal Tribes And Bihar Tenancy Act

PATNA, May 21.

The Government of Bihar declare their intention to apply the provisions of Chapter VII-A of the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885) as amended by the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1935 (Act VII of 1935) to the aboriginal castes of tribes, namely, Bhuiyas and Oraons, living in police stations Pirpainti and Colgong in the District of Bhagalpur.—United Press.

GONDAL.—It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200,000 for constructing troughs for cattle and sinking wells in all villages and towns in the State.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

Central Board To Be Constituted

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A Press Note issued to-day explaining the Bengal Government's position in regard to constitution of a Board for controlling secondary education in this province, says that as a result of full and frank discussion between representatives of Government, members of the Calcutta University and different communities concerned it was unanimously agreed that there should be a Secondary Board with full control over secondary education and that this Board should be so constituted as to ensure an adequate representation of all interests.

It was also agreed that this Board shoul be essentially academic in character and largely autonomous. But there were differences of opinion as to relationship between the Government, the University and the Board.

It will be recalled that there was a vigorous agitation in the Press and platform in view of rumours that the Government contemplated constituting a Board of Secondary Education with preponderating Muslim representation on it.—United Press.

RANALA SCHOOLS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

RANALA, (By Mail.)

The prize distribution ceremony of primary schools of Hindus and Mahomedans was held under the presidentship of M. B. Patil M.L.A., at Ranala.

The following articals were given by the respective persons given below:—

40 books and clothes for the girl students by Mr. Indapurkar.

225 brass glasses and 34 Gandhi caps by some wealthy persons.

80lbs. of dry sweetmeat by Abbasbhai Gandhi.

The President in the course of his speech said that he was glad to see the marked co-operation between all the teachers and the public, both Hindus and Mahomedans.

The dialogues of the boys and girls were also well arranged and recited. The headmaster and his staff deserve encouragement.

Lantern Lectures To Advance Literacy

PATNA, May 21.

The Visual Instruction Committee of the literacy campaign has decided to arrange, at each centre of instruction, a series of lantern lectures on health, agriculture, industries, co-operation and geography.

A programme is being prepared with the consultation of the Directors of Public Health, Agriculture and Industries.

The heads of all Government departments have offered their fullest co-operation.—United Press.

Terms Of Zanzibar Agreement

CLove Growers' Association Will Neither Employ Buying Agents Nor Sell Direct To Overseas Markets, So Long As Normal Flow Of Exports Is Maintained

ZANZIBAR (By Mail).

The following are the Heads of Agreement arrived at between the Government of Zanzibar and the Indian community in settlement of the clove dispute:—

1. Persons desiring to deal in cloves and stems will be required to take out a licence as explained in paragraph 1 (a) of Memorandum No. 12962|77. All exporters will require to be registered on payment of a small fee.

2. Producers and others will be at full liberty to sell their clvoes and stems either to the Clove Growers' Association or any licensed dealer, provided that those producers indebted to the Government under the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree must deliver to the Clove Growers' Association so much of their produce as is required to cover the annual instalment. In repayment of advances for harvesting, cultivation or purchase of growing crops the Clove Growers' Association will continue to accept either cash or the equivalent in cloves or stems at the discretion of the person who has taken the advance.

3. The Clove Growers' Association will fix and publish for each season the prices at which it is prepared to purchase cloves of different qualities and stems of different qualities. It is the policy of Government to maintain these prices as far as is possible throughout the seasonal year. Except in the eventuality referred to in paragraph 13 the Clove Growers' Association will buy only at the published prices. The price paid by licesned dealers to producers or to each other will not be prescribed by law but will be a matter for arrangement between the parties concerned.

4. Government will make provision for the appointment of referees to whom disputes concerning the qualities of cloves or stems may be referred at the option of either party to the dispute and for the decisions of such referees to be final and binding.

NO BUYING AGENTS

5. The Clove Growers Association will neither employ buying agents nor grant credit facilities for the purchase of cloves and stems nor is any increase of the number of Clove Growers' Association buying depots contemplated but loans for cultivation, harvesting and purchase of growing crops will be made as hitherto.

6. The Clove Growers' Association will resume the practice of accepting cloves on deposit and making advances against such deposits, if required. The Clove Growers' Association will not, contrary to the wishes of the depositor, sell or withhold from sale cloves so deposited, except in accordance with contractual rights.

7. There shall be made available buildings, adjacent to the Clove Growers' Association depots, at Zanzibar, Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani for the convenience of dealers. A fee shall be charged from dealers for the use of these marketing centres. Producers or others will be at liberty to bring or send their cloves to these centres, whether by their own transport arrangements or by the transport system referred to in paragraph 17, and may there sell their cloves to a licensed dealer.

Producers or others will of course be free to bring their cloves direct to the Clove Growers' Association depots for sale without passing them through the marketing centres. Similarly they will be free to take or send their cloves direct to dealers' premises.

8. Cloves may be transported from Pemba to Zanzibar by dhow or by Government steamer. All dhows used for such transport shall conform to regulations to be drawn up by Government and will be subject to inspection by Government in order to ensure that they are suitable for the carriage of cloves. Cloves transported by dhow will be subject to quality inspection at Wete or Chake Chake or Mkoani and again in Zanzibar.

OVERSEAS SALES

9. The Clove Growers' Association will not sell direct to overseas markets so long as the normal flow of exports is maintained. With regard to certain small markets in which at present it is believed local exporters are not interested the business will be offered to exporters and if no exporter wishes to take it the Clove Growers' Association will be at liberyt to export direct.

10. The Clove Growers' Association Board of Management will determine to what markets particular grades of cloves may be sent.

11. For the purpose of the Indian market there shall be established, in addition to the existing N. I. Grade, a grade intermediate between Grade I and Grade II.

12. The Clove Growers' Association will fix and publish the prices at which it is willing to sell for export according to various grades. These prices shall not be varied more frequently than once in fourteen days.

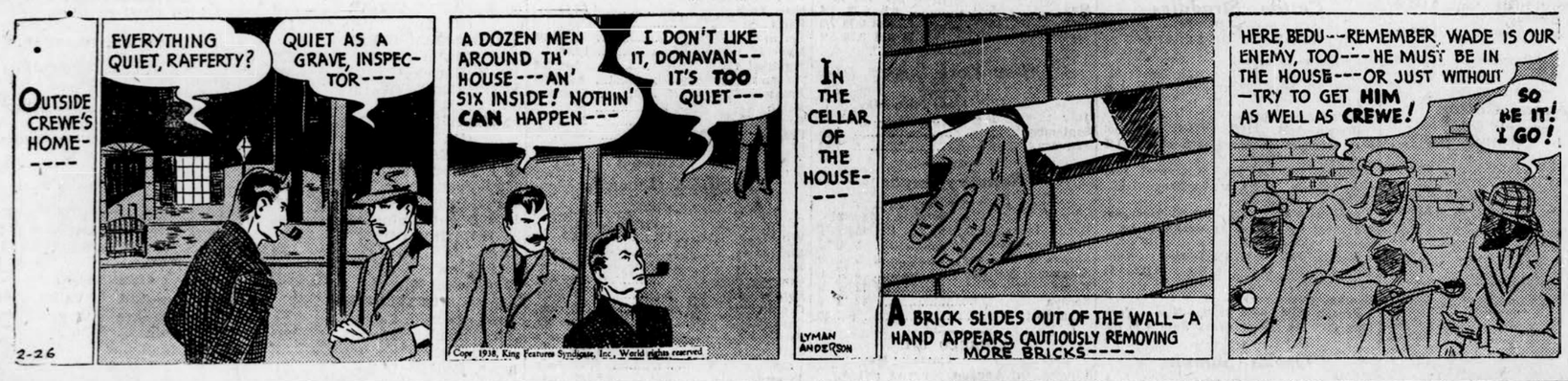
For the seasonal year 1938-39 the Clove Growers' Association's export selling price for Grade I and the new intermediate grade for the Indian market will not be quoted with a differential of less than 6. Discussions will be held between the Board of the Clove Growers' Association and representatives of the Indian trading community to explore the possibility of devising means to protect the interests of exporters and dealers in the case of movements of the Clove Growers' Association's export selling price.

13. Of each consignment of cloves exported a minimum percentage of each grade included in the consignment must be purchased from the Clove Growers' Association. Exporters will be free to purchase a greater percentage from the Clove Growers' Association should they so desire, but the Clove Growers' Association will be under no statutory

(Continued on page 9 Col 2)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day: By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND


OUTSIDE CREWE'S HOME----
EVERYTHING QUIET, RAFFERTY?
QUIET AS A GRAVE, INSPECTOR---
A DOZEN MEN AROUND TH' HOUSE---AN' SIX INSIDE! NOTHIN' CAN HAPPEN---
I DON'T LIKE IT, DONAVAN--IT'S TOO QUIET---
IN THE CELLAR OF THE HOUSE---
A BRICK SLIDES OUT OF THE WALL—A HAND APPEARS CAUTIOUSLY REMOVING MORE BRICKS----
HERE, BEDU---REMEMBER, WADE IS OUR ENEMY, TOO---HE MUST BE IN THE HOUSE---OR JUST WITHOUT—TRY TO GET HIM AS WELL AS CREWE!
SO BE IT! I GO!
2-26
LYMAN ANDERSON
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